

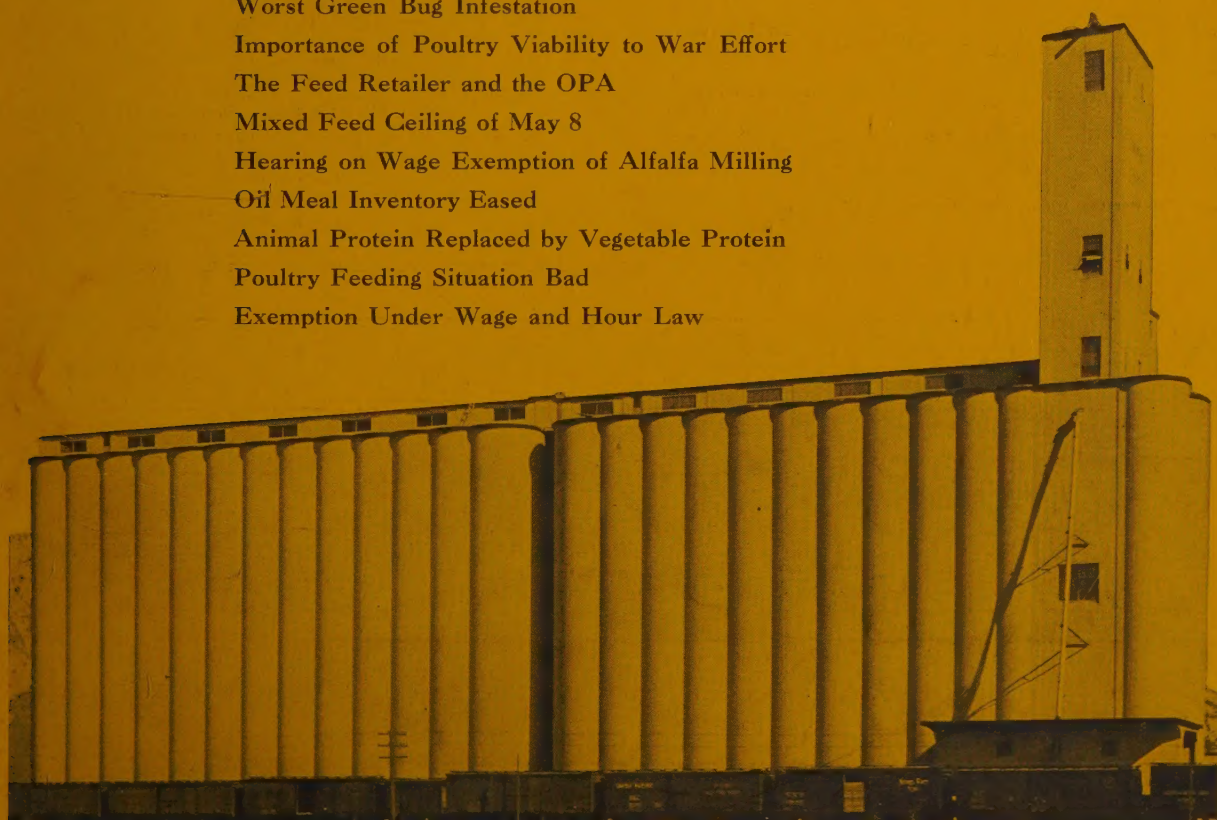
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Inventory Order without Due Notice
AA-1 Priority Valuable but Limited
Westberg on Price Control in the Feed Industry
Order to Prevent Hoarding Corn
Handling More Grain, Producing More Dust
Dust Explosion Takes Three Lives
Parliament and the Grain Exchange
Prosecution of Price Ceiling Violators
Worst Green Bug Infestation
Importance of Poultry Viability to War Effort
The Feed Retailer and the OPA
Mixed Feed Ceiling of May 8
Hearing on Wage Exemption of Alfalfa Milling
Oil Meal Inventory Eased
Animal Protein Replaced by Vegetable Protein
Poultry Feeding Situation Bad
Exemption Under Wage and Hour Law



1,000,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Farmers Grain Corpn. at Ogden, Utah.
[For description see page 370]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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H. C. Adams, broker, grain & feed seeds.*
Barrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mldng.*
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Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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The Clemeand Grain Co., home office.*

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*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

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The Salina Terminal Elev. Co., milling wheat.

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Grain—Hay—Seeds
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E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

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DO IT NOW

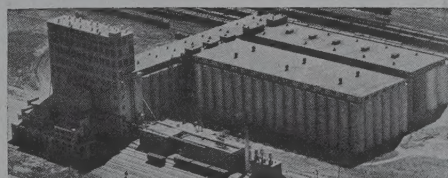
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Any Quantity — Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH
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INCORPORATED**Minneapolis
and All Principal Terminal Markets****Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision
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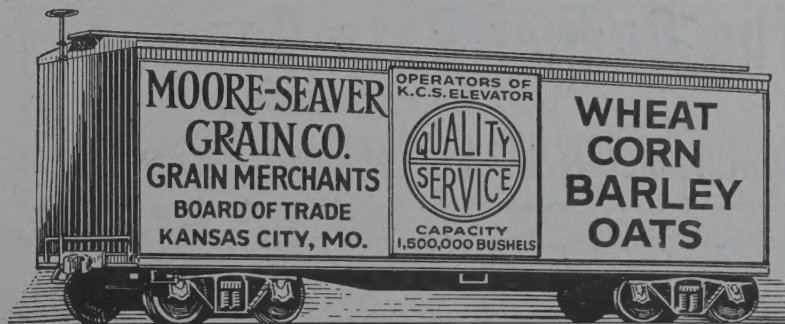
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

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SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"**10,200,000 BUSHELS****Modern Fireproof Storage****Safety
Sample Envelopes**

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. Grain size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, \$2.75 per hundred, 500, \$12.00. Seed size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, per hundred \$2.00 plus postage.

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CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE
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Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

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Lewis Grain Corp.
A good firm to consign to
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Established 1874

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"69 years of continuous service in the grain trade."

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Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

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The Quaker Oats Company

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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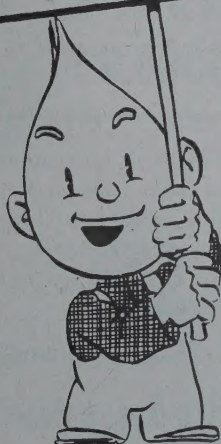
First

IN THE FIELD OF GRAIN CLEANING

And First for Two Reasons

Hart-Carter Equipment, Properly Chosen to Meet Requirements

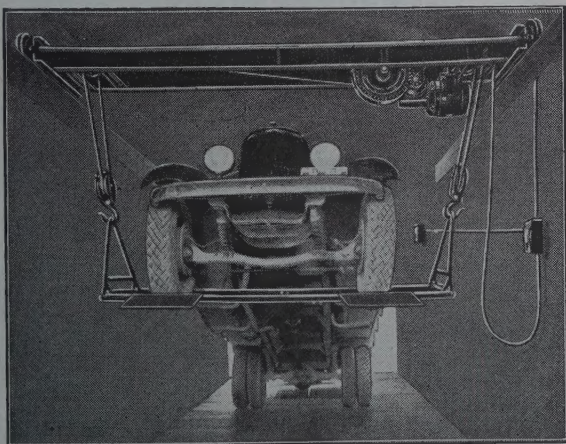
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It is not by accident that Hart-Carter machines clean most of the nation's grain. This leadership in installations is based on the outstanding performance of Hart-Carter equipment. The Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, by combining discs and cylinders in one operating unit, offers features that can be matched by no other machine. Because it gives the most in terms of accuracy, efficiency and capacity—Hart-Carter equipment is first choice with country elevators, terminal elevators and maltsters.

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BENDER ELECTRIC LIFTS NOW AVAILABLE



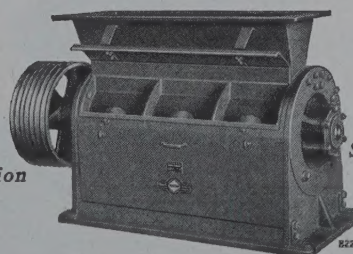
Bender Electric All Steel Overhead Lift is furnished in models for any type driveway to dump any size truck in one or more pits. Heavy construction. Compact motor unit with self locking worm gear mounted above or below frame. 2, 3, or 5 H.P. Shipped completely assembled for simple inexpensive installation.

BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.
OMAHA, NEB.



'golden cut'

*Simplest
Operation*



*Safest
For All Use*

cuts corn cost

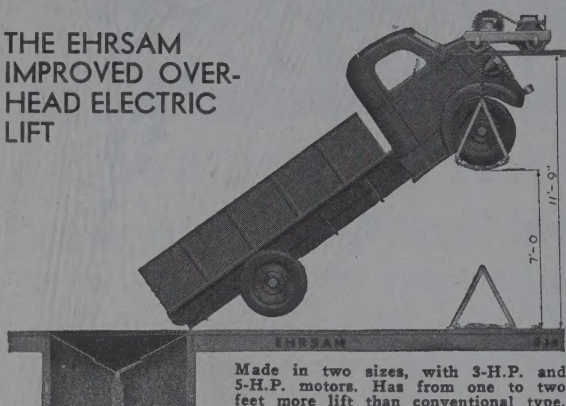
'Golden cut', America's cheapest-to-use Cutters save power, labor's attention and greatly reduce upkeep expense—their keen edge, stay-sharp knife action cuts faster and cleaner, 'by-product' is reduced, cutting capacity is increased—less corn is required to produce a ton of 'steel-cut' . . . Made in 5 sizes, a capacity to suit every mill.

Ask for Catalog J-167

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

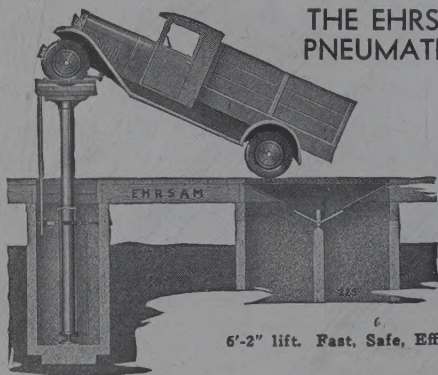
EHRSAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHRSAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



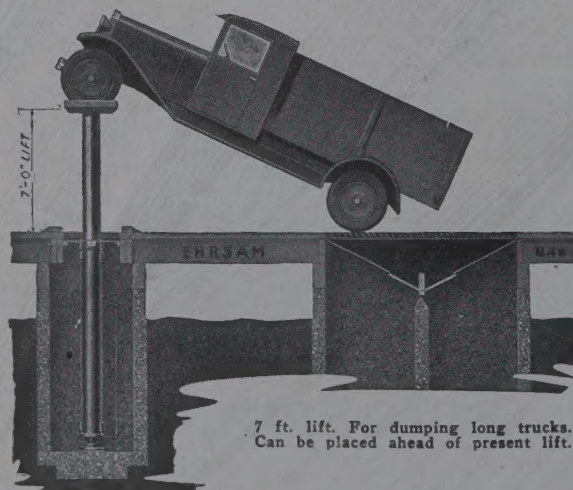
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHRSAM STD.
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6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHRSAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks.
Can be placed ahead of present lift.

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

549 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
Ralph K. Albert, 902 Southland Life Bldg., Dallas

WHERE WILL A FIREBUG STRIKE NEXT?

**A REWARD UP TO
\$500.00**

A reward up to \$500 will be paid by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons burning or attempting to burn any mill or elevator property insured in "THE MILL MUTUALS."

Report any evidence immediately to the

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 W. Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

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Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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Burned out motor

back on the job in 22 hours

BURNED-OUT MOTOR OF SPECIAL DESIGN RECEIVED 5:00 P. M. AT

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PLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN. MOTOR STRIPPED, REWOUND.

STATOR DIPPED, BAKED, ASSEMBLED AND TESTED DELIVERED TO

USER FOLLOWING DAY, 3:00 P. M. — 22 HOURS AFTER BREAKDOWN.

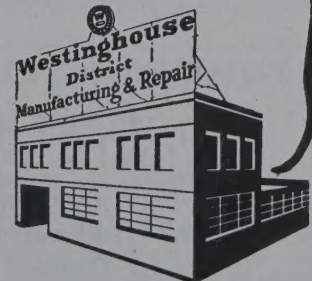
Westinghouse

DISTRICT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

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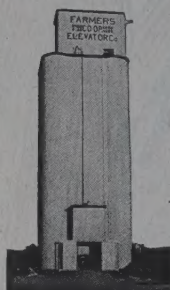
**WHEN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT NEEDS
MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR . . . PHONE
THE NEAREST OFFICE OF WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR**



EMERGENCY SERVICE

33 M & R PLANTS . . . ONE NEAR YOU!

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**CHALMERS & BORTON**

Contractors
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Engineers

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

**POLK SYSTEM
CONCRETE STORAGES**

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
Fort Branch, Indiana

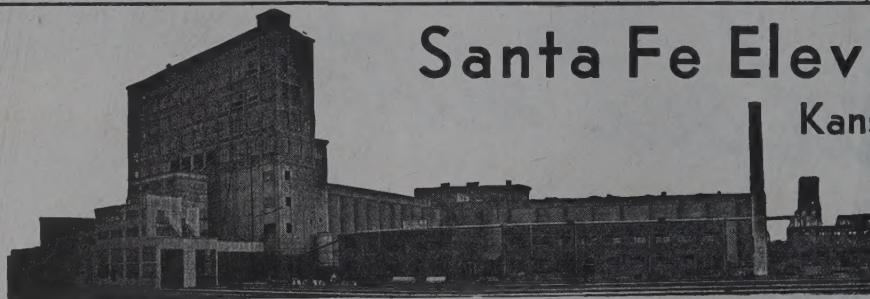
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CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

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2806 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

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Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

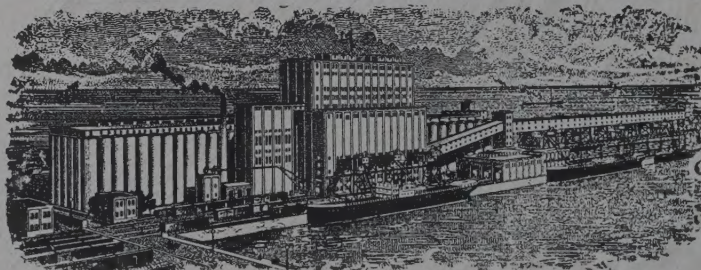
JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
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837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

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Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

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Grain Elevators

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Malting Plants

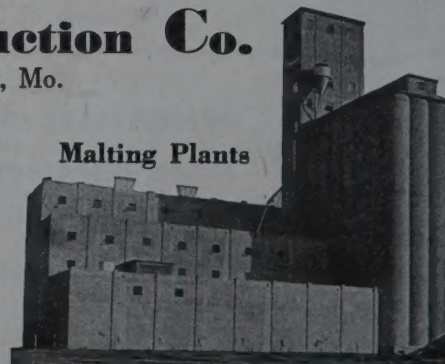
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including

Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments

Designed and constructed by us.





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No rubber—Prewar quality in every detail

We submit that Performance is the best Sales Ammunition and we have a good supply—Here's an example:

360' of 26"x6 ply Rexall, installed in July, 1936, on a heavy-duty leg, replaced a similar Rexall Belt installed 20 years before. Name on request.

She should get your eye—now how's about reading our message?

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

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ILL.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CYANO GAS KILLS CALCIUM CYANIDE RATS AND MICE INSTANTLY!

● Grain and feed warehouses are a well known paradise for rats and mice. Save yourself hundreds of dollars of damage by using a few dollars' worth of CYANO GAS a year. CYANO GAS is a gas-producing powder—one whiff kills rats and mice instantly when blown into their hideouts and harbors. Keep a supply of CYANO GAS and a duster on hand—use every Saturday night when closing up—you will be amazed how easily and economically you can keep your place pest-free. **SAFE. CERTAIN!** Used by grain men and farmers for over 20 years. Write for special directions. Sold by drug, seed, hardware wholesalers. 1-lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3; 25-lbs., \$10; 100-lbs., \$25. Cyanogas Foot Pump Duster, \$7.



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Department R-1

I'LL SAY IT'S HANDY PROTECTION AGAINST GRAIN DUST!

DUPOR No. 1 is worn over nose only. Doesn't interfere with eating or talking. For best protection keep mouth closed and breathe through nose as nature intended. Easy to wear as pair of glasses. Weighs only 1 ounce.

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.00

H. S. COVER

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**You Can Sell
Your Elevator**
by advertising directly
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Feed Mills
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FOR SALE—\$80,000 bus. grain elevator with four story brick building. On main line B&O RR. Transit privileges. Ideal for feed plant. Address P. O. Box 231, Clarksburg, W. Va.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS 25,000 bushel grain elevator for sale, on railroad siding, with large feed mixer, feed grinder, two elevator legs, and car unloading apparatus. Address 90H1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fairfax Elevator and Feed Mill grain, coal, feed, salt, custom grinding, mixing, hulling. On Milw. Ry. and paved No. 149 8 mi. S. W. of Cedar Rapids. Money maker and a bargain at \$8,000.00 if sold at once. Zack McArthur, Fairfax, Iowa.

OHIO—Small, one man elevator and feed mill, central Ohio. Half way between Toledo and Columbus on the New York Central Railroad. Doing a nice business. Some young fellow who wants to work can make a good living and pay for this plant in three years. Address 90H5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Grain Elevator, two warehouses, corn cribs and feed mill. Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Golden City, Mo.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED to purchase or lease, with option to buy, elevator within about 50 miles west or northwest of Toledo. Address 90G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 177 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

AN EXCELLENT POSITION is open for branch office manager at Iowa point with reliable and well known firm. Applications are strictly confidential. Address 90J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by capable grain elevator and feed mill manager; 20 years' experience making all feeds; references. Address 90J3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MOTOR WANTED

WANTED—60 or 75 hp. electric ball bearing, 3600 rpm. motor. Must be in good running condition. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps convenient, permanent record of daily market prices for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-6—Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—One used Fairbanks Morse induction motor starter type R, 20 hp. 220 volts. Price \$25.00. Corbin Elevator Co., Corbin, Kan.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—50 ft. Howe platform scale; 125 ton capacity, with steel "I" beams; in excellent condition. Address 90G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED GUARANTEED truck scales and warehouse scales; no priority needed. Vibrating screens and coal crushers. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE USED TRUCK SCALE—20 ton capacity in excellent condition, factory overhauled. New Truck Scales Available. Prompt Delivery. Winslow Government Standard Scale Works, Terre Haute, Ind.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.05, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 90B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 90B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Stone Grinder, french patent Pallman, slightly used, stored in New York. Further details write Alfred Baer, Bridgewater, New York.

FOR SALE—Large Capacity Steel Clad Barley Cleaner. Good running condition. No priority required. Address 89S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 70 horse power boiler with heater, and one automatic steam engine, Class F, 40 horse power. All in good condition. L. J. Keith & Son, Fairfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete 65 bbl. capacity flour mill equipment in first class condition, all or part. Write for details. F. H. Kaup, 211 Fosshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse 60 hp. Diesel engine, complete equipment. All kinds of used machinery. Let me know what equipment you need. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE—One small Sutton S&S gravity cleaner, older type, but good condition; cheap. One Busy Bee Owosso buckhorn cleaner, at a bargain. Chance's Seed Store, Connersville, Ind.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE—One Monarch attrition mill, twenty inch, with two ten hp. Westinghouse motors. One large size Cleland grain cleaner. One 36 inch Farm size Carter. Odd lot elevator chain, sprockets, pulleys, boxings and shafting. Brooten Grain Co., Brooten, Minn.

FOR SALE

Clipper cleaners 99DDB. 29-B, 89, No. 4 Monitor cleaner; attrition mills; hammer mills; Carter disc separators; elevators; pulleys; shafting; motors. Two and three high rolls. Vita Cereal Mill, bleachers. Also complete mills. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

FOR SALE

1 25 hp. 3 phase, 60 cycle, ball bearing Allis motor.
2 Smith exact weight scales.
1 No. 2 Monitor separator.
1 "C" Eureka separator.
Several stands of 9x24 and 9x30 rolls, line shafting, cotton belting with cups.
F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery from L. R. Watts' elevator, for truck delivery only, consisting of 6 stands of elevators 4½x7 to 6½x18 Salem buckets. Stands average about 45 ft. high. Can furnish small motors to drive part of elevators. One good Monitor No. 7-C small grain cleaner. One McMillin truck lift. One Fairbanks 13 ft. 15 ton truck scale. One floor scale 4x4¼ platform. One extra good Dodge 16 in. split, bronze bushed friction clutch, with 12x40 pulley, 2 11/16 bore. One identical clutch and pulley 3 7/16 bore. One 18 in. Dodge split friction clutch with pulley 12x24, bore 3 7/16; all with or without shafts and bearings. One Steinlite moisture tester about 5 years old. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Ten hp. 900 rpm. G.E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys; Gruendler 16" hammer mill. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Ten ton truck scale; must be in good condition. Give full particulars. H. D. Rowson Implement Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

Affidavit of Weight
(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 A.W. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
610	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91
620	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07
630	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23
640	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39
650	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55
660	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71
670	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87
680	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03
690	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19
700	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35
710	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51
720	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67
730	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83
740	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99
750	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15
760	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31
770	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47
780	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63
790	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79
800	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95
810	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11
820	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27
830	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43
840	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59
850	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
860	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91
870	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07
880	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23
890	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39
900	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55
910	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71
920	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87
930	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03
940	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19
950	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35
960	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51
970	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67
980	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83
990	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99
1000	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15

32

48

56

60

70

75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



A Journey With a Happy Ending!

When you come to the end of a "perfect" day at the elevator isn't it satisfying, yes, comforting, to be mentally at peace with the world?

Isn't it a heavenly relief to know you always have dependable, faithful Weevil-Cide to shoulder your infestation worries—to dissolve all your qualms and fears over losses from busy boring bugs?

Think of the unfortunate, distraught soul who hasn't as yet teamed up with Weevil-Cide to end

his nervous indigestion, his sleepless nights, yes his miserable existence caused from creeping, crawling, crunching creatures in his grain. He is to be pitied, to be sure.

But y-o-u, you have journeyed o'er your day's path and come to the inevitable "happy ending" that accompanies all users of Weevil-Cide. Doesn't it add a big glow of satisfaction to know you are "being sure" with the best bug-cure?

For complete details on "A Journey with a Happy Ending" write

THE **Weevil-Cide** COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT

1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 12, 1943

THE number of farmers who prefer parity prices for grain rather than benefit payments is rapidly increasing.

LEAKING SPOUTS combined with the absence of over-flow alarms help the elevator operator to mix grades and varieties of grains all unintentionally, but at his own expense.

SELLING CORN at any price other than that fixed by the OPA is very likely to get sellers in trouble, because the news of unlawful transactions, as always, will travel fast.

RUNNING ELEVATOR LEGS with loose or broken cups is courting trouble and there is no time like May and early June for placing all legs in prime working condition. It will save power and avoid later delays.

OLD STYLE ELEVATOR CUPS combined with defective design of elevator heads contribute wantonly to the spilling and back-legging of grain to the unnecessary expense of the elevator man who tolerates such deficient equipment.

WARN farmer patrons against planting dirty seed which will not germinate. Tests made by many grain dealers show such a low germination of much seed as to insure its planting to be a waste of labor and seed.

WHEN UNLOADING a car take out everything. All cars must be kept in constant service. If clean the car can be reloaded immediately. If it must be switched to a cleaning track time is lost and that car may be the one you want.

KEEPING ACCURATE RECORD of all purchases and sales of grain and beans, as well as an accurate record of time and payment for labor will be called for by Government inspectors so the cautious grain merchant will keep a complete record of each transaction.

OVERHAULING, THOROUGHLY CLEANING, testing and resealing scales are one of the most essential practices common to the successful country grain buyer. The man who drains the water from his driveway approach into his scale pit pays dearly for not giving his truck scale a frequent cleaning and overhauling.

IN THE CLOSING YEARS of the last century locomotive sparks and lightning caused more fires than any other hazard known to the elevator owner, but, today, friction fires insist on leading the parade of destructive factors. So, the fire insurance companies are glad to recognize the advantage of discarding all sleeve type bearings.

FRICTION FIRES TRACEABLE DIRECT to choke-ups of elevator legs can be prevented or, at least, greatly reduced if operators will make it a regular practice to visit the cupola every night before leaving the plant and inspect all moving machinery. Friction always has been one of the most hazardous producers of fires in the elevator because of infrequent and indifferent inspections.

ELEVATOR WORKMEN who spend anytime in an elevator cupola during the summer months can be depended upon to open all windows in the hope of getting a breath of air. This naturally invites the sparrows, pigeons and other elevator pests to come in. A heavy screen over all cupola windows not only helps keep pests and locomotive sparks out but it does let the workers have a little air.

SAD TO RELATE the champion of the United States-St. Lawrence Power and Seaway project cannot forget his pet peeve so a skeleton organization is still surveying and publishing extensive volumes in support of the St. Lawrence canal. The volume of shipping from the United States through the St. Lawrence has been so small during recent years as to call for the discharge of the skeleton organization still working on the canal.

HANDLING CHARGES on CCC wheat will be advanced to 5c a bushel, if country elevator men who have lost money trying to handle grain for the government and guaranteed weights and grades protest vigorously. Giving any grain owner an option on using your storage space without cost, may result on your bins remaining empty and non-productive of revenue. If you feel you must rent any storage space at unreasonable fees, insist upon having a guarantee of at least six months' storage.

THE SECRETARY of the South Dakota Elevator Ass'n, who has persistently warned elevator managers against carelessness in operating machinery, writes that "98 per cent of all accidents in grain elevators are caused by carelessness on the part of the injured." As the elevator operators injured are the ones who suffer most from accidents we are hoping that all take this advice to heart and exercise greater caution to the complete satisfaction of their employers and their own families.

WHEN THE FIRE COMES every owner of an isolated grain handling plant not equipped with fire fighting apparatus spends much time wishing he had been foresighted enough, at least, to install water barrels and buckets on every floor and thus help him to extinguish the flames. Sparks from an Illinois cob burner set fire to an accumulation of shucks under the elevator driveway and well! the elevator was saved, from the flames, and the cob burner will soon be equipped with heavy screens.

SO MUCH GRAIN IS BURNED in unguarded elevators owners are amazed by the unsolved causes of their fire losses. Every newspaper publishes notices of numerous elevator fires of "undetermined origin." If the vigilance of elevator owners and operators succeeds in learning the causes of more fires, it would be possible to exercise greater caution in protecting the property and in providing facilities for preventing and exterminating fires in their early stages, so as to reduce fire losses and the cost of fire insurance.

POLITICIANS IN CHARGE of the Washington state Department of Agriculture have built up such a large reserve fund by charging unreasonably high rates for inspection of grain and hay that observers who fear the wasteful dissipation of the surplus are protesting vigorously and insisting that grain and hay dealers should not be assessed for this service in excess of its actual cost. The farmers cannot overlook the fact that excessive charges for any services connected with the marketing of their crops will of necessity place their products in a disadvantageous position when competing with crops from states assessing more reasonable charges for marketing services.

SLIPPING V-BELTS continue to cause sufficient friction to result in heavy fire losses and naturally the fire insurance companies look upon such belts as an extra hazard. If properly installed and kept in safe working condition, the V-belt is all right, but it has so many losses charged against it that owners must give more frequent and more careful inspection of their equipment or pay extra for fire insurance.

COUNTRY GRAIN BUYERS who try to swell the volume of their business by over-bidding the ceiling price, or the price prevailing in the most favorably central market invariably bring disaster upon their own heads by forcing nearby competitors to meet and exceed the price they bid. Over-bidding a neighbor buyer has always proved disastrous not only to the dealer who starts the over-bidding, but to all buyers in the immediate neighborhood.

OLD CORN now coming on to the market from Mr. Wallace's normal steel granaries and thousands of wood bins for storing surplus grain is coming on to the market in such an unsatisfactory condition that even the farmers will hesitate to store any damp or dirty grain in such bins again. Every elevator man knows that when grain of any kind starts to heat it must be turned, blown or passed through an aspirator if it is to be saved from rapid deterioration.

THE TREND in all new structures designed for the efficient handling of grain points with definite emphasis in favor of larger and faster legs and spouts. The country elevatorman's old time practice of spending his evenings and Sundays loading cars in the hope of making room for the next day's receipts is gone. The one leg house must have a faster handling capacity in order to receive the farmer's grain quickly and help him to get back home for another load. The combine, the large truck and the paved highway all call for a more expeditious receiving of the farmer's grain by every country elevator. Speed up your equipment NOW.

CORN GROWERS have finally been convinced of the great advantage of selecting all seeds with more intelligent discrimination. So it should be easier for country grain buyers to induce their farmer customers to plant only clean, plump seed of the most desirable variety best suited to the soil and climate of his neighborhood. Country shippers who find it easy to accumulate carloads of unmixed grain of standard varieties can generally realize a higher price for each shipment. The heavy discounts suffered by shippers of mixed varieties, as well as shipments of low quality, dirty grain which are invariably discounted heavily, and, of course, the shipper must pass his discount back to the grower if he hopes to continue in business.

AA-1 Priority Valuable but Limited

Grain elevators, feed mixers and flour mills are fortunate in having extended to them the privilege of obtaining under the high AA-1 rating a considerable quantity not only of repairs but capital equipment greatly needed for the continued operation of the plant in handling of food which is most essential to our war effort.

A supplier who has obtained certification from the purchaser can acquire and resell to the purchaser the specified material without any liability whatever. All the machinery salesman needs to put over a fat order is the buyer's signature on the dotted line. The buyer may go to jail but the supplier is in the clear.

It is up to each buyer to figure out just how far he can go in signing the certification, bearing in mind that the compliance division of the government is certain to make a thoro and searching investigation on any hint of irregularity. The certificate reads as follows:

CERTIFICATION AA-1—MRO

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to the penalties of Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, to the seller and to the War Production Board, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the undersigned is authorized, under applicable War Production Board regulations or orders, to place this delivery order, to receive the item(s) ordered in the quantity and at the time requested, to use the same for the purpose for which ordered, and to use any preference rating or allotment number or symbol which the undersigned has placed on this order.

Name of Purchaser Address
Signature of Purchaser Date
This becomes a part of our Purchase Order No. Dated.....

The limit that can be purchased under this AA-1 rating is during any quarter of the year one-fourth of the buyer's aggregate expenditures for maintenance and operating supplies during the calendar year 1942, or his fiscal year ending nearest to Dec. 31, 1942. By adding all items during the year the buyer will arrive at the dollars and cents basis.

If such purchases aggregated \$4,000 he may purchase \$1,000 worth in any one quarter; and if, as is his privilege, he has bought \$500 worth of capital equipment he must deduct the value of the capital equipment so purchased from the \$1,000 allowed.

In the few cases where the allowance is not large enough to cover the necessary purchases the buyer may obtain an increase in his base allotments by writing to the War Production Board, reference C.M.P. Regulation 5, Washington, D. C.

Cost of labor is excluded in calculating the allowance.

"Operating supplies" do not include fuel, containers for packaging, office equipment, stationery or office machinery.

It is no secret that some firms have unwittingly exceeded their quarterly allowance, and made themselves subject to penalty.

If we are to win this war everyone must play the game according to the rules, and not grab off materials rightfully going to his civilian neighbor or to the armed forces.

Inventory Order without Due Notice

It is to be hoped that in future the Administration at Washington will not make restrictive orders effective without several days' notice in advance, so that merchants can transact business, and in full compliance with the order.

Unfortunately this was not true of the inventory corn order of May 5 issued by the War Food Administration. The trade knew something had been issued but was in the dark as to the contents.

This was inexcusable as there was no parallel with the effecting of rationing orders that had to be effective without notice that would have aided hoarders to gobble up available supplies.

Had a week's stay been given no merchant would have tried to take an unfair advantage; because there was no opportunity.

In this connection we note that the farmer is given until July 1, or nearly 60 days, to make up his mind what to do with his corn.

THE A. A. A. RECEIVED a body blow from farmers who prefer to direct their own production efforts. On May 5th Senator Capper of Kansas told the upper chamber of Congress that hundreds of letters received from farmers protest against the continuation of the A. A. A. and its army of salary grabbers throughout the land who have been inducing the farmers to vote for allotments and regulations which none of them favor.

AIR COMPRESSION tanks used in many elevators to facilitate the operation of truck dumps have exploded with such force and frequency that it is very evident many users overlook the necessity of keeping the exhaust valves of the compression tanks in perfect working condition. The condensation of moisture in these tanks throughout the winter season is such as to cause the sticking of these valves with the result that the tanks become so overcharged they burst with injury to humans close at hand and damage to the surroundings. One disastrous explosion in an air compression tank occurred recently in a basement under the elevator office with much damage to the office and equipment, due principally because the employees had permitted the air pump to continue operating when they left on Saturday night.

Handling More Grain, Producing More Dust

The disastrous explosion of grain dust in the elevator of H. D. Lee Flour Mill at Salina, Kan., last week with the deaths of three elevator workmen and loss of grain and machinery valued at \$160,000 brings to mind that all grain elevators of the U. S. A. handled a greater volume of grain during the last ten months than they ever did before in a similar period. The large crops harvested in 1942, as well as the extra large carry-over of all grains, gave the elevator operators more work to do than ever. Much of the corn has been sent to feed mills in the hope of helping feed manufacturers to supply the urgent need of feeders, and much wheat has been sent to the distillers on instructions from the C. C. C. No doubt the C. C. C. has called all of its own old corn loans so as to induce the growers to release more corn to the processors and feeders whose livestock is now suffering from lack of feed.

In 1941 the crop of U. S. A. was 945,937,000 bu. of wheat; 2,672,541,000 bu. of corn; 1,176,107,000 bu. of oats; 45,191,000 bu. of rye; 358,709,000 bu. of barley; 106,712,000 bu. of soybeans; 32,285,000 bu. of flaxseed, and 51,323,000 bu. of rice, making a total of 5,388,805,000 bu.

On July 1, 1942, the visible supply of wheat, according to the figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade, was 189,000,000 bu., corn 52,000,000 bu., oats 3,000,000 bu., rye 5,000,000 bu.

The carryover of wheat on farms July 1, 1942, was 163,000,000 bu.; in interior mills and elevators 141,000,000 bu.; in commercial storage 224,000,000 bu.; in public storehouses for others 96,000,000 bu., making a carry-over of old wheat into the new crop year 631,000,000 bu. The Dept. of Agri. estimated the corn carryover Oct. 1, 1942, at 492,000,000 bu.

According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the final figures on the 1942 crop credited farmers with harvesting 981,327,000 bu. of wheat; 3,175,154,000 bu. of corn; 1,358,730,000 bu. of oats; 57,341,000 bu. of rye; 426,150,000 bu. of barley; 209,559,000 bu. of soybeans; 40,660,000 bu. of flaxseed, and 66,363,000 bu. of rice, making a total of 6,315,284,000 bu.

Naturally, this extra handling of the enormous volume of grain in and out of elevators, as well as the rehandling of old, dried grain, has filled the elevators with more grain dust than ever, and kept all machinery in action so much of the time as to increase fires from friction and deterioration. All of this extra running of machinery has necessitated the quick repair of all breakdowns with the result that much of the equipment has been greatly impaired and continued in operation even though in indifferent condition.

All of this has increased the trade's demand for continuous operation as well as increased the fire hazards. Many elevator operators of Indiana have adopted a plan of closing down at least one-half day each week for a thorough cleaning and oiling of their respective plants. As a safety measure this should be adopted by the grain elevator operators generally who are anxious to keep in business.

Our records of grain dust explosions

covering the last fifty years has been more than alarming. In Chicago alone elevator operators have suffered a number of explosions that have caused some loss of life and heavy loss of property. Some of the dust explosions in Chicago elevators reported in our news columns follow:

November, 1889. An explosion in Oliver's Oatmeal Mill blew out the front wall and killed three men.

Mar. 7, 1910. American Maize Products Co. dry starch room; three men killed; loss, \$50,000.

Jan. 25, 1912. Malt house of Acme Malting Co. Loss, \$20,000.

Mar. 19, 1921. Northwestern Terminal Elevator, 10,000,000 bus. capacity; six men killed; loss, \$2,000,000.

June 23, 1923. American Maize Products Co. corn elevator. Four men killed; property loss confined to working house, 30x50 ft.

Dec. 23, 1932. Santa Fe Elevator working house blown into the river. Two men killed; loss, \$250,000.

Apr. 26, 1934. Arcady Farms Milling Co. mill and elevator; loss, \$200,000.

May 11, 1939. Fire starting with an explosion of grain dust in Calumet Elevator "A" spread to "B" and "C" and Norris "A" and "B" Elevators. Nine men were killed; loss, \$3,000,000.

Every elevator operator is anxious to avoid doing anything that will promote an explosion of grain dust, and we feel certain that every elevator worker will be glad to exert himself to prevent any more explosions of grain dust. His own safety depends upon clean housekeeping.

The many improvements made in dust collecting equipment during recent years has effected a marked improvement in the control of grain dust, but even today many grain handling plants are in a hazardous condition because their dust control equipment is obsolete or not yet installed.

Fine grain dust suspended in air and exposed to a spark or a flame has exploded in grain elevator enclosures with disastrous results, so many times in recent years, it can be depended upon to repeat whenever the same conditions are created again.

Hearing on Wage Exemption of Alfalfa Milling

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor has given notice of a hearing to be held May 21 at the U. S. Custom and Court House, St. Louis, Mo., before Nathan Rubinstein on the question, "What, if any, amendment should be made to section 536.1 of Regulations, Part 536, defining the term 'area of production' as used in section 7(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act with respect to the dehydrating and milling of alfalfa?"

Written statements may be mailed to the Administrator and shall be considered filed on receipt.

The Administrator has been petitioned to add an amendment reading substantially as follows:

(c) with respect to the dehydrating and milling of alfalfa, if he is so engaged in an establishment which is a first concentration point for the dehydrating and milling of alfalfa. As used in this subsection (c), "first concentration point" means the place where such alfalfa is first assembled from nearby farms for dehydrating and milling, but shall not include any establishment normally receiving a portion of the alfalfa from other first concentration points.

Kansas Dust Explosion Takes Three Lives

Dust, accumulated on ledges and window sills, potential harbingers of death and destruction, once more have taken their toll in life and property. Three men are dead, valuable machinery is a mass of twisted steel, and the head house of the elevator of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kan., stands a wreck wrought by the grain dust explosion that occurred about 3 o'clock the afternoon of May 3. The mill was not damaged.

The dead men were Clifford W. (Bill) Jones, 32, elevator foreman, and two employees, Leo Cline, 41, and his son, Lysle, who would have been 18 years of age this month. Ten minutes before the explosion they, with V. S. Levin, foreman, stood together, getting a drink at the mill's coke machine.

An eyewitness who was a block distant from the plant at the time of the blast said he first heard a rumble such as might be caused by switching box cars, quickly followed by a loud detonation, then came a flash of flame from the top of the elevator, like a blazing torch. The blast blew up the head house of the north elevator and left it hanging precariously from the edge of the roof. Windows south of the elevator were blown out; rails under grain cars at the loading platform at the north side of the elevator were bowed up. Spouts were blown off of several bins, allowing approximately 15,000 bus. of wheat to run onto the work floor and into the basement. The circular stairway in the elevator was torn away, necessitating placing a 60-ft. ladder from the top of the mill. Fire did not spread extensively and was completely under control two hours after the explosion. The property loss is almost entirely in machinery.

Great pieces of twisted machinery, large slabs of cement, hindered rescuers in their search for bodies of the men trapped in the head house. The first victim to be found was Jones. He had been blown into the runway between the elevator shafts. Many times his crumpled, charred body was passed by workers before it was discovered to be a human form. Unrecognizable, identity was established by his watch, the key to his automobile, and such fragments of clothing as clung to his body.

Temporary repairs will make operation of the mill possible within a couple weeks' time. Difficulty in replacing machinery destroyed by the explosion may delay permanent repairs. Loss was tentatively set at \$150,000.

Prosecution of Price Ceiling Violators

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 10 held that the emergency price control act of 1942 took from the federal district courts the power to enjoin the government from prosecuting price ceiling violators.

Persons subject to regulation orders or price schedules must apply to a special emergency court of appeals created under the provisions of the act after having first protested to the Office of Price Administration.

A group of New Jersey meat wholesalers argued that maximum price regulations set up by the Office of Price Administration failed to consider all the costs of production and distribution affecting the meat industry, setting specific prices for certain cuts of beef.

The group had sued in the New Jersey federal district court to enjoin Charles M. Phillips, United States attorney, from prosecuting indictments against some of them. When the lower court refused to enjoin enforcement, the meat dealers appealed directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Agricultural Products exported under lend-lease since March, 1941, thru Mar. 31, 1943, totaled \$1,684,213,000, of which \$1,264,711,000 went to the United Kingdom.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Have You a Perpetual Inventory Form?

Grain & Feed Journals: If, at any time, you publish forms practical for keeping a perpetual inventory of all stocks on hand, day by day, we would like very much to have a copy.—Murray Osman, Jackson, Miss.

Ans.: So many disclosures of stealing stock by disloyal helpers have recently come to hand it seems quite certain that all manufacturers must soon keep a perpetual inventory showing the quantity of each kind of grain or stock on hand at the close of each day's business. Such an inventory should give the manufacturer some protection against the removal of products from the plant without the formality of recording it in the operator's books.

Must Charge More for Handling Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am operating a small elevator and I have been told by the manager of an elevator nearby that a law has been put into effect that we must charge at least 2 cents commission for handling grain. Heretofore I have been operating on a 1-cent commission. Is this true?—Schwab Grain Co., Peru, Ill.

Ans.: Under the corn ceilings of Apr. 14 as published in the last number of the Journal, page 323, middle column, paragraph (b) it is stated that the ceiling on farmers' sales of corn to elevator man is two cents less than the track price. A buyer who takes only one cent per bushel is violating the law and is subject to heavy penalties.

There is no law against taking 3 or 4 cents.

Exemption Under Wage and Hour Law

Grain & Feed Journals: Our business is all within the state. We sell our grain and feeds entirely to purchasers within the state of Ohio.

Our men are now working 57 hours per week. Can the present weekly wage be assumed to include overtime pay for the number of hours in addition to 40? For example, if a man is receiving \$35 per week is his base weekly wage 53.4 cents for 40 hours and 80.1 cents per hour for the additional 17 hours or must the hourly wage be assumed to be 61.4 cents which is the uniform rate for the 57 hours?

In addition to our grain and feed business we also operate a farm machinery business. The men who work on farm machinery do not work on grain and feeds. Are these employees covered by the order? The farm machinery business is not separately incorporated.—R. O. Bowman, per V. D. Burris, Medina, O.

Ans.: The "area of production" and 7 employees limitation of the earlier regulations were changed Mar. 17, 1941, by the administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, effective Apr. 1, 1941.

In the Fair Labor Standards Act employees "employed within the area of production (as defined by the administrator)" are exempt from the hours provision of the Act and from both the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions in the processing of certain specified agricultural commodities.

The new definition exempts employees engaged in establishments employing ten or fewer employees in the exempt operations and drawing the commodities from farms in the "general vicinity." This supersedes the old regulation limiting the area of production to establishments in towns of less than 2,500 population and receiving their commodities from farms within 10 miles and employing not more than 7 employees in the exempt operations.

Men who work on farm machinery and do not work on grain and feeds are not exempt

and are covered by the order. It is immaterial that the farm machinery business is not separately incorporated. The exemption is governed by the kind of work the men are doing and not the name of the employer. A man may be exempt one week and not exempt another week, depending on the kind of work done during the week.

Annual Depreciation of Wooden Elevators?

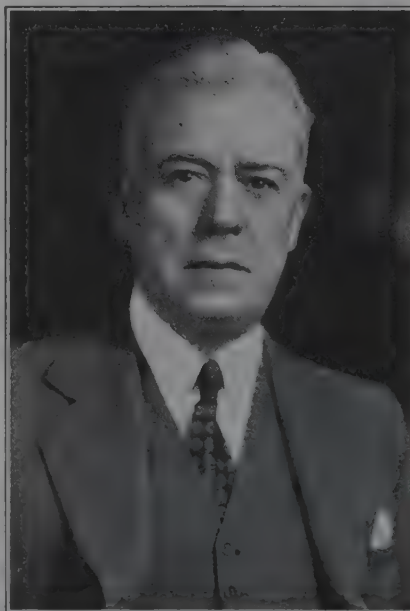
Grain & Feed Journals: What is the average depreciation per year on studded or cribbed wooden elevators?—Edward H. Kessler & Co., r.f.d., Elmwood, Ill.

Ans.: Elevator builders of experience estimate the average depreciation of cribbed elevators to be 5 to 6% on the structure and 10 to 15% on the machinery equipment. Of course, this does not take into consideration the money spent every year for repairs and replacements. Many wood elevators have stood and been in use 50 years but the expense for repairs, replacements, modernizing and keeping the plant in usable condition adds cost to the plant which cannot be overlooked. Sometimes the annual expense of keeping an old wood elevator in usable condition is more than it would cost to tear down the old elevator and build a new modern elevator with improved equipment. The tax assessors of many communities will allow annual depreciation of 4 to 6% on dwellings but the owner and operator of a wood elevator is entitled to a greater depreciation than any residence.

The conviction that the soybean crop of 1942 was greatly overestimated continues to gain favor with the trade.

New Management for Colorado Mill & Elevator Co.

Negotiations are nearing completion on the part of Union Securities Corporation, New York investment banking firm, for the acquisition of The Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., one of the largest flour milling and grain and feed concerns in the country. Upon completion of negotiations, Guy A. Thomas, of Minneapolis, will be elected president, and Frederick W. Lake, of Kansas City, will become executive vice president.



Guy A. Thomas, New President, Colorado Mill & Elevator Co.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

May 19, 20. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 21. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 27, 28. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

June 6, 7. Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 11. The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Lewis Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Ida.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

It is estimated that about 14,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol will be manufactured from wheat in Canada during 1943, reports Minister C. D. Howe. During 1942 the production was 5,450,000 gallons, of which 1,400,000 gallons was made from 700,000 bus. of wheat.

ick W. Lake, of Kansas City, will become executive vice president.

The Company owns and operates 26 flour mills and 184 elevators and warehouses. These range from large terminals to country stations and are located in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Utah, California, Nebraska and Oregon. Headquarters of the Company are in Denver.

The purchase of The Colorado Milling and Elevator Co. will involve substantially all the common stock which has been controlled by the late J. K. Mullen, founder of the business, and his heirs since its establishment in 1885. When the purchase is consummated, plans call for the filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a preliminary step to the public offering of securities of the Company, tentatively scheduled for early June.

Guy A. Thomas, who is slated to serve as president of The Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., was formerly chairman of the Board of the Commander Larabee Milling Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of which he was a director for many years. He has been identified with various branches of the grain, milling and food industries for more than forty years. He began his career with Washburn Crosby Co., now General Mills, Inc., and remained with this firm for more than thirty years.

Mr. Thomas is a director of the following corporations: Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad; Allied Mills, the second largest feed corporation in the country and owner of the Century Distilling Co., fifth largest distillery in the United States; and the National Tea Co. of Chicago, who own and operate approximately 700 food stores.

Frederick W. Lake, who will serve as executive vice president of the Company, is vice president of the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City and has been identified with the distribution of grain domestically and export for many years.

Price Control in the Feed Industry

By John Westberg, chief, Feed and Grain Division Office of Price Administration, before the Kansas City Feed Meeting. In substance, the same address was presented before the feed and grain trade and allied industries in Seattle, Portland, Fresno, Los Angeles, Dallas and Oklahoma City.

In behalf of the Office of Price Administration, I want to express our appreciation for the opportunity of meeting with you here today. There is no doubt but that a meeting of this nature is the best medium for building a better understanding of our approach to this very difficult problem of price control. Misunderstanding occurs because we do not think our way through.

THE PROTEIN conservation program is important in our war work. It's a program of teamwork, not a one sided affair. It will not function properly if there is not complete understanding and teamwork by all concerned. I take the stand that if anyone in the feed industry who will not do his part in making the program work, has no business in the industry. Some have gotten the idea that the whole thing was designed to help the feed industry. It is most unfortunate, but it has been found that county agents, college men and members of the feed industry go about, each telling the farmers a different story. No wonder the farmer is confused. They must all tell the same story, the real story of what we are doing.

We must bury the hatchet and make this work. The feed industry must make it work on a voluntary basis and keep away from cockeyed regulations. If not, it will be rationing by people who know nothing about the feed business, and I plead with you to do everything in your power to make it work.

THE QUESTION has frequently arisen as to whether or not price control will work; whether or not such controls can be administered. These questions obviously involve the general application of price ceilings.

Never before in the history of the country has the government undertaken a program which affects so many people in so direct a manner as does price control and rationing. This is not, of course, a matter of our own wishes. It is a situation forced upon us by the war.

EVERY INDUSTRIAL country participating in this gigantic struggle has instituted price control and rationing among its people on a wide scale. In other words, price control has become a matter of public policy. It is a war emergency created only for wartime conditions. It hardly seems necessary to spend very much time justifying its need or emphasizing that it is worth whatever it costs.

OUR PRIMARY OBJECTIVE is to keep our feet on the ground, and make the program practicable and workable. It is not our object to put any one out of business. We want to do everything in our power to get our job done and buttoned up. Of course, there are many things which we are not permitted to do. We are beset at times by political interference. We must have a program of practicable price control. It must work as nearly 100% as any program will work. If it does it will not need enforcement, and the feed industry can make it work.

An honest price control is one that controls every segment of an industry. As I see the whole picture we cannot nail down one corner of the triangle and leave the other two free. A fair, equitable ceiling on every segment of the industry will result in honest price control. For instance a ceiling on corn should call immediately for a ceiling on hogs, and a ceiling on bread should call for a ceiling on wheat and flour and a floor under millfeed. This is the program we have been trying to follow since we started.

In reaching this objective we must build for the entire country, and a program must fit the entire country and all its ramifications. We do not know it all and I do not think anyone in

the feed industry knows it all. In fact a man is dangerous who thinks he knows all about price control in any industry.

We would like to have the program finished by Aug. 1, but this is impossible, as we, too, have a manpower problem, and then there are the political hurdles we must clear.

W.P.A., O.P.A. and the Agricultural Department must work together, the entire program will be defeated unless each works for the same objective.

We only build a regulation for a ceiling market under sellers conditions, where there are 30 buyers for each car. On every regulation we write we ask: give it time to breathe and function and if it is not right let's go to work and make it right and workable.

Of course, we have chisellers and rats within the industry and if they continue their present practices they will force the industry into more stringent regulations.

There are people who think price control is fair for other people but not for them. At times the regulations seem cockeyed and all a-jumble, and at times we make blunders in making regulations on a compact industry. If we can't get this program to work, and O.P.A. would be stopped tomorrow, be prepared to take the worst licking you ever heard of.

PRICE CONTROL is as much your responsibility as mine. Don't fight it; work with it. Price ceilings are difficult. Perhaps nothing throws a monkey wrench into the economic machinery any harder than price ceilings. There are many who say that there are a thousand reasons why price control will not work. There is one all important reason why it must work and that is its contribution not only to the winning of the war, but still more important, the winning of the peace. We hate regulations. Price control is only a war time emergency, and must be discontinued immediately the war is won, and each of us must see to it that it is stopped. We are not trying to build a new way of life, but operating under an emergency.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.—At several of these meetings I have called attention to the questionnaire which was sent out early in our work of preparing this program. It was and is our desire to build and operate this program on facts, and to get the necessary factual information it was only natural that we make every effort to get it from men who were in possession of the facts, members of the feed industry. You cannot build a program without facts and to get these facts we used the medium of the questionnaire.

We sent out three trial balloons, 10,000 were mailed, 7,000 told us to go to hell, and 3,000 replied. We are looking for honest facts, and we are still in need of considerable information, so you men here today, please, if another questionnaire is sent out fill it out and mail it in. For our office I pledge that any information you furnish us will not be used against you after the war.

O.P.A. is a dire necessity, not an experiment. We cannot afford the luxury of a "prohibition psychology" in this period of war and crisis. The violation of any O.P.A. regulation is not something that affects only the individuals involved. It carries with it a whole train of circumstances that lead directly to inflation.

The violation of an O.P.A. regulation cannot and should not be condoned as smart, popular or sophisticated. If one-half the energy which is now being expended in some quarters, to fight O.P.A. regulations could be directed toward making the regulations work, there would be no doubt as to whether or not inflation could be stopped.

BLACK MARKETS.—Recently we have been greatly troubled with the development of black markets. We have a black market in the feed industry right now. There is no good excuse for a black market, as there are many buyers for every seller. If any particular regulation is actually at fault in the creation of a black market, the regulation should be changed, but all facts should be recognized before individuals jump to their own conclusions. It takes both a buyer and a seller to create a black market. If you are vitally interested in the war effort and intend to be fair, there will be a discontinuance of the black market. Stop the black market for your own protection. Force the chisellers and the rats to the wall and make this thing work. A black market continuing in the feed industry will make things a thousand times worse. There is no use in trying to do an honest and fair job and have the rats in your industry sink it. Fortunately these rats represent the small percentage in the industry.

Perhaps one of the basic reasons why some black markets have not been stopped in their beginning was because we have not been in a position to obtain full public support for their suppression. After all, compliance with any regulation must rest ultimately with the will of the people. Unless you are willing to fight against black markets, there is no amount of enforcement which can be provided to stop damage created by such markets. The underlying basis of successful compliance must rest upon your voluntary cooperation.

The O.P.A. cannot be blamed for thin margins if they are so prescribed, for the decisions are reached only after the actual margin history is obtained and weighed. The new revised feed regulation to be released May 3 will change the retail margins setting up \$10 for one group, \$7 for another and \$5 for another, and this system of margin control will be woven thru feed regulations in a systematic manner to allow a greater margin for costly, hard to handle items and narrower margins for bulky items that move without merchandising effort and minimum handling.

The new millfeed amendment will not change
[Concluded on page 376]



John K. Westberg, Washington, D. C., Price Executive Food Price Division

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Afflicted With Corn Ceiling Confusion

Grain & Feed Journals: We are still confused as to the proper ceiling price on corn here in Indiana. The writer doesn't consider himself any too bright but some of the very keenest dealers in Indiana haven't been able to make up their minds just how to interpret the price ceiling order. Sometimes we get to wondering if the peace and quiet of a nice cool cell in jail or federal penitentiary wouldn't be the answer to some of our worries. It might substitute for the vacation they say we are not going to get this summer.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by C. C. Barnes, Winchester, Ind.

The Practical Height and Diameter of Concrete Bins

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like very much to know what are the most practical dimensions for the construction of cylindrical reinforced concrete bins. We appreciate that wheat flour millers can, no doubt, use larger bins to advantage than the grain merchant who handles all kinds of grain. Many millers clean thoroughly all wheat purchased before placing it in storage bins, some even go to the extent of giving much of their wheat a thorough scouring before placing it in storage, but there must be limitations controlling the cost of construction and operation that are worth considering before proceeding with plans.

We have observed that of late years there has been a gradual increase both in the diameter and in the height of storage bins. Cylindrical bins of concrete erected in recent years have averaged a trifle less than 25 ft. in diameter. However, some have been erected with a diameter of 30 ft. These large bins would, of course, call for heavier reinforcing at the bottom and a gradual reduction in the amount of reinforcing as the structure approached the top. The higher up the tanks are built, the heavier the load, the stronger the foundation needed to support the bins in an upright position. We have heard of many concrete bins which became afflicted with leans, but that is not what grain merchants need.

Some grain dealers have been willing to experiment and ventured to build bins of excessive height, but we have considerable misgiving regarding bins exceeding 100 ft. in height, although we know some have been built to a height of more than 150 ft. The extra cost of heavier piling and stronger reinforcing is sure to add materially to the cost of the structure.

The cost of elevating all receipts and shipments an extra 50 or 60 feet may not be prohibitive, but the increased breakage and abrasion of grain falling the extra distance each time it is elevated cannot be ignored.

One thing which warns us is that dumping old grain, especially corn and soybeans of low moisture content into bins of 150 ft. depth is very likely to result in excessive breakage and dust due to abrasion, so heating is very likely to start in the bottom of the bin. Every time the thermometer in bulk grain shows bins' contents to be heating all the grain should be turned regardless of bin's size.

We doubt the desirability of bins of more than 22 ft. in diameter by 100 ft. high, because we handle so many different kinds of grain and so many different grades of each kind, we are in constant need of more bins in

order to classify our grain as the inspectors do. Often we have held big bins, with a few carloads in the bottom, virtually empty for a month, awaiting the receipt of sufficient grain of same grade to place the bin on a profitable basis. I am convinced the speed with which grain falls increases every ten feet and the harder it strikes the bottom the more kernels are broken. A fall of 200 feet would quadruple the production of broken grain and meal over a fall of 100 feet.

The construction and operation problems confronting anyone desiring to build an economical and efficient storehouse must consult terminal elevator superintendents, who have had long experience in handling grain of different owners and have positive convictions along this line that are worth considering. I am hoping that someone of experience will speak right up and tell us what is the best elevator suited for such a general public elevator business as ours.—Larry O'Brien.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

Meeting on Corn Inventory

An open hearing on the Food Distribution Order No. 52 will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, May 14, to consider the operation of the order in restricting inventories of corn.

J. B. Hutson, pres., and C. C. Farrington, vice pres., of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be present.



Herbert A. Juneau, chief weighmaster, Superior, Wis., now appointed a member of Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission

New 1,000,000 bu. Concrete Elevator at Ogden, Utah

Ogden, Weber County, Utah has five railroads, so is an advantageous point for distributing wheat to buyers in different sections of the country. It also has attained prominence as a beet sugar center.

Not content with having two one million bushel reinforced concrete elevators, a third has been designed and built for the Farmers Grain Corporation by Chalmers & Borton.

This modern house is made up of 24 cylindrical bins with an inside diameter of 20 ft. These and the 33 interstice bins together with the four cylindrical bins forming the headhouse are 110 ft. high. The cupola of the headhouse rises 83 ft. above its supporting tanks, which are 17½ ft. in diameter.

As will be observed by referring to the outside front cover of this number, the workhouse is located at one end of the storage tanks. On the track side of the workhouse are two tracks, both of which run over a receiving sink. On the opposite side of the headhouse is a special receiving shed for weighing and dumping grain brought in trucks. It is equipped with a 20 ton, 34x9, Fairbanks truck scale, and an Ehrsam overhead truck lift.

The leg for elevating grain arriving by truck is credited with elevating 2,500 bus. per hour. It is equipped with 10x6 Nu-Hy cups mounted at 9½ in. centers on a 11 in. belt. This receiving leg on the track side of the headhouse has an elevating capacity of 8,000 bus., per hour.

The small leg is driven by a 20 hp. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor. The large leg is driven by a 60 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor, the power being transmitted from the motor to head pulley by a Falk reducer. The largest leg is equipped with 14x7 Nu-Hy cups, 10 in. centers, on a 16" belt. This leg drops grain into a 3,000 bu. garner from which it flows into a 2,500 bu. Fairbanks hopper scale in the cupola of the headhouse.

The workhouse is equipped with a 4,000 bu. Eureka cleaner, 400 bu. per hour Wolf Wheat Washer, and a continuous belt elevator, double power shovels, and mixing hoppers.

Grain is delivered to any one of the storage bins by means of a conveyor belt running on anti-friction bearing rolls and taken back to the boot of the large leg by a similar conveyor belt underneath the storage bins.

All sheet metal and conveying machinery was supplied by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

All storage bins are equipped with Zeleny fittings and all legs are vented.

Rubber will be grown in Canada this summer on 35 acres at experiment stations. Enough roots are available from plantings in Canada last year, plus supplies obtained from Russia and the United States, of the dandelion, koksaghyz.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED, at terminals, \$2.70 for No. 1; \$2.65 per bushel for No. 2. At Kansas City 10c less and at Los Angeles and San Francisco 5c more. On farms the freight and handling charge will be deducted, but a storage allowance of 7c per bushel will be made.

CORN, average 77c per bushel.

SOYBEANS, \$1.70 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow, for 1943.

WHEAT, average \$1.13 per bushel.

RYE, 60 cents for farm or warehouse stored, but borrower must guarantee storage charges.

Order to Prevent Hoarding Corn

The War Food Administration on May 5 issued order No. 52, effective immediately, limiting the time during which corn can be held.

All branches of the corn trade are affected by this order.

DEFINITIONS.—The term "INVENTORY" means: (i) In the case of a manufacturer or a feed mixer, the quantity of corn owned (whether or not mortgaged or pledged as security for a loan) by such manufacturer or feed mixer as of any given date, plus the quantity of corn which he is entitled to receive delivery of within 45 days of such given date, excluding, however, corn which he is entitled to receive under futures contracts; (ii) In the case of a feeder, the quantity of corn owned (whether or not mortgaged or pledged as security for a loan) by such feeder as of any given date, plus the quantity of corn which he is entitled to receive delivery of within 90 days of such given date, excluding, however, corn which he is entitled to receive under futures contracts.

The term "REQUIREMENTS" means: (i) In the case of a manufacturer or a feed mixer, the quantity of corn which a manufacturer or a feed mixer used to fill his manufacturing or sales (not including futures contracts) requirements during a period of 45 days next preceding any given date; (ii) In the case of a feeder, the quantity of corn which was used to fill his feeding requirements during a period of 90 days next preceding any given date, or 5 bushels of corn for each animal unit on hand on such given date, whichever quantity is the greater.

The term "ANIMAL UNIT" means: (i) 1 mature horse, mature mule, or head of mature cattle; or (ii) 2 hogs, calves, or colts; or (iii) 7 sheep; or (iv) 25 chickens or fowl.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS are permitted to accept corn on condition that they offer it for sale within 30 days of delivery. Dealers may accept corn:

1. If they have contracts or orders from manufacturers, feed mixers, feeders or government agencies calling for delivery within 30 days, or orders from dealers who have such contracts or orders; and

2. If the corn will be sold to these persons and agencies within 30 days. In all such cases, the dealer must obtain a certificate from the purchaser that acceptance of delivery will not violate the order.

DEALERS IN FUTURES AND MERCHANDISERS of cash corn are affected by the following:

"No person other than a manufacturer, feed mixer or feeder shall directly or indirectly, accept delivery of corn for his own account, including corn delivered under futures contracts, unless such person at the time of the acceptance of delivery has existing contracts of sale requiring delivery within 30 days of an equal or greater amount of corn with (1) manufacturers, feed mixers or feeders; (2) any department or agency of the United States; or (3) any dealer who has existing orders for corn from manufacturers, feed mixers or feeders, or contracts with any agency of the United States, requiring delivery within 30 days."

MANUFACTURERS AND FEED MIXERS—Purchases and deliveries by manufacturers and feed mixers are limited to a 45-day supply.

Persons normally buying in carload quantities may purchase a carload of corn even though the carload pushes their inventories above the 40, 45 or 90-day limitations prescribed.

This applies only when the inventory of the buyer at time of acceptance of the car does not exceed the supply limitations excluding the new carload.

Thus persons who usually buy in carlots, will

not have to buy half a car, or some other smaller quantity, if a full car would bring their supply above the maximum quantity allowed.

FARMERS must include corn on which loans have been made in the inventories. If loan corn equals or exceeds the requirement of the borrower, he is required to redeem and use or dispose of a sufficient amount of his collateral corn to reduce his inventory below his requirements before he can buy or accept delivery of more.

Purchases by feeders are limited to a 90-day supply, including present stocks on hand.

GOVERNMENT LOANS on 55,000,000 bus. of corn from crops of 1938 thru 1941 must either be repaid by farmers prior to July 1 or the corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Of the loans called July 1, giving farmers 60 days to redeem or deliver their grain, those from the 1938 and 1939 crops, covering 10,300,000 bus. matured last August, but C.C.C. never sought to take over the grain.

Other called loans cover 34,500,000 bus. of 1941 and 14,200,000 bus. of 1940 grain.

Net effect of the calls, plus the inventory features, is to end the current loan program as well, it was stated, for little grain now will be placed under loan (even though officially it can be done until Aug. 30) with the prospect of having to redeem the loan shortly for use in lieu of buying grain for feeding.

RECORDS.—Every person must keep on file all certificates on sales and "keep records showing the quantity of corn on hand, the quantities purchased and sold, the quantities delivered and received."

All persons also must upon request permit inspections of stocks of corn and of premises used in business, and all books, records, and accounts must, if requested, be submitted to audit and inspection.

RELIEF.—Any person "who considers that compliance would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition the director (F.D.A.) in writing (in triplicate) for relief, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate and such action by the director shall be final."

PENALTIES.—Any person who wilfully violates any provision of the order or "who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order or who wilfully conceals a material fact concerning a matter within the scope of this order" may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of corn, "and such further action may be taken against him as the director deems appropriate, including recommendations for prosecution under the criminal code, second war powers act, and all other applicable laws."



The Spring Grain Aphid (Green Bug). a, Wingless Female; b, Larva; c, Pupa. Circ. 85, U.S.D.A.

Effect of Corn Hoarding Order

Lamson Bros. & Co.: "Any attempt to force the issue with farmers and feeders as to ceiling operations, or the amount of corn they can hold, would in our opinion simply make matters worse. A fair and equitable price ceiling, with an appeal for the complete co-operation of producers and users of corn under such a ceiling would, I believe, have the best chance of getting the desired results in corn marketing."

James E. Bennett & Co.: "Under the new corn order calling the loans, producers have until July 1, or nearly sixty days, to make up their minds as to what they are going to do. Undoubtedly they will either take possession of the corn themselves, or they might market a portion of same, but in any event it is not conceivable that the corn will be turned over to the C.C.C., and from that angle it will not relieve the immediate situation on account of sixty days being allowed to determine their course of procedure. Limitation of requirements in the hands of feeders, feed manufacturers and industries inasmuch as it includes holdings of futures, might have a tendency to slow up the immediate demand."

Production capacity for edible soy products is expected to reach 1.5 billion pounds annually by December if the expansion program continues at its present rate. The program is expected to supply adequate quantities of soy products—chiefly flour, grits and flakes, to meet all requirements including the anticipated heavy postwar needs.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Worst Green Bug Infestation

The A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. reports the "Worst green bug infestation in 35 years."

"The threat of crop deterioration from want of rain has been relieved by April showers."

"Damage by bugs is especially high in Oklahoma and is mounting daily. The wheat crop in that state is bound to be reduced far under the 49,000,000 bushels government Apr. 1 estimate."

"Ten per cent of the wheat acreage in Texas has already been abandoned because of damage by greenbugs. Damage to oats and barley fields in some areas of the Southwest is even greater and the pests are starting to invade young corn fields. It is hoped that warmer weather will check their spread."

"Present indications are that the area served by the road will seed an increased acreage to corn and soybeans."

Green bug propagation is favored by cool, moist weather. The insect breeds during the winter, even at temperatures below the freezing point; and in the spring the eggs hatch into a wingless insect that sucks the plant juices and produces living young.

The young that are first produced are in turn ready to reproduce in 5 or 6 days. In an experiment with a winged female in Indiana Professor Webster obtained 37 offspring within 18 days. A period of dry, warm weather gives the parasites the upper hand and the bug disappears.

Its first appearance as a serious pest was in 1890.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Broadus, Mont., May 3.—Winter wheat losses have been heavy in this area, totaling 75 percent in some sections.—F. K. H.

Amarillo, Tex., April. 24.—Dr. Dines, Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, estimates loss of wheat acreage from green bugs in the Panhandle 5 to 10%. Some leaf rusts exist in north and north central Texas but no stem rust is found so far. He says prospects are fine for a reasonably good crop and expects better than average crop.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 27.—Mormon crickets have hatched out in a few Big Horn County localities; grasshoppers have hatched out in large numbers in north and central Rosebud and a few in the Huntley area of Yellowstone. Elsewhere reports made little mention of insect damage.—W. E. Maughan, Weather Bureau; Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Decatur, Ill., May 8.—Some wheat fields are beginning to look good, others still showing winter damage; the color generally tho is good, acreage very small. Pastures have been short but are now showing some improvement. Oats show fair to good stands, have not made much growth so far. Considerable clover and alfalfa was badly damaged by winter kill and a large acreage is being plowed up. This acreage will go into corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Corvallis, Ore., Apr. 27.—Weather is fine, a few frosty mornings. Grass and crops are looking fine. We are now thru with our winter rains and in general we are looking for a good crop this season. Our farmers are still seeding spring farming and report that ploughing is practically done, but labor is going to be a problem if the war should continue. But the old U. S. is rounding up the war situation as we feel safe so far that victory is near at hand.—Benton Mill & Warehouse, A. W. Fischer.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—It would seem that crop deterioration in the Southwest has been checked and there is a favorable outlook seen by the trade with the widespread rains throughout this section during the past few days. Reports coming to us from different sections indicate this rainfall over the week-end was general: Texas Panhandle: 1½ inches; Omaha: a slow soaking rain over the state; Kansas City: heavy rains throughout this section; Enid and Dallas, heavy rains; Fort Worth reported 1.98 inches; Oklahoma City 4 inches; Hutchinson 1 in.; Wellington, Kans. good, soaking rains.—K. B. Pierce, James E. Bennett & Co.

Dodge City, Kan., May 1.—On the wheat front of Kansas things have not been going so well the past few days. While wheat generally has made a rapid growth, but rain clouds have missed important areas, resulting in insufficient moisture which is becoming quite pronounced over important sections of the Kansas wheat belt. Many fields on continuous crop lands are showing deterioration, while much of the volunteer acreage is rapidly passing out of the picture. Spring sown grains (barley and oats) are not making normal progress, and at this writing would say that unless general heavy rains occur soon that the indicated production figures issued early in April will be revised downward in the May reports by some 10%.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—A further sharp decline in Canada's wheat acreage in 1943 was indicated by an Apr. 30 survey of farmers' intentions to plant, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said today. It set the 1943 wheat acreage at 17,087,100 acres, a decline of 21 per cent from 1942. "Substantial reductions are shown for the three prairie provinces where increased acreages of coarse grains and flaxseed are in prospect," the bureau said. "The barley area for 1943 is currently estimated at 8,087,100 acres, an increase of 16 per cent from 1942 and the largest area ever devoted to this group in Canada. The acreage to be seeded to oats in 1943 is also substantially above that of 1942. The flaxseed area at 2,516,300 acres is 69 per cent or 1,024,100 acres above the 1942 acreage. The acreage devoted to Fall and Spring rye has been sharply reduced."

Philadelphia, Pa.—Considerable damage is being done by the corn borer in some areas of Pennsylvania, surveys of the State Bureau of Plant Industry disclose.

Winchester, Ind., May 8.—The past week has been just what the doctor ordered for our new oats, our winter wheat and the severely damaged clover fields. While it hasn't been so very warm we have had two very nice rains that are doing wonders for the growing crops and they also have made it easy to prepare our corn ground.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v.-pres.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—Progress of winter wheat was fair to good, and condition ranged from rather poor to good in the north, while in the south the progress was poor to good, and the condition poor to fairly good. Many fields are spotted and thin. Stooling is still backward though improving. Scarcely any jointing is noted. In general winter wheat is three to five inches high in the north and five to eight inches in the south. Oat sowing is nearing completion, and the crop is mostly up, with variable though mostly good progress. Clover and alfalfa range from thin, poor, or winter-killed to good. New seedings of these crops are making fair to good progress.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Helena, Mont., May 4.—Soil moisture conditions have improved measurably as many localities were beginning to feel the need of rain. Rain is still needed in the Custer-Powder River-southern Carter counties area and also in the Yellowstone-Stillwater-Big Horn Counties area. Seeding operations were brought to a standstill in many areas but farmers were preparing to complete the seeding job with the advent of warmer weather. The condition of the soil is now excellent for spring work, seeding, and germination. Seeding of small grains has been completed in a few southeastern localities but it will be a week or ten days before the bulk of spring wheat and other spring grain are planted. Seeding of flax has begun generally, although held up by the recent rains, and several counties expect their flax goals will be considerably exceeded. Severe winter wheat kill is still showing up, with the northern triangle area being most severely damaged. Losses in this area range up to 80 to 85 per cent. Reseeding of the winter-killed fields to spring wheat, flax, and other crops is progressing. Some instances of alfalfa winter kill has also been reported, but generally the stands are in good condition.—W. E. Maughan, Weather Bureau, Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Production of 535,348,000 bus. of winter wheat was indicated on May 1 compared to government estimate of 558,551,000 on Apr. 1. Production in 1942 was 703,253,000 and the ten year (1930-39) average is 570,001,000 bus. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 33,236,000 compared with 35,666,000 in 1942 and the ten-year average of 39,160,000. Abandonment is placed at 11.3% of the seeded acreage which compares with 7% a year ago and the ten-year average of 18.6%. Heaviest losses occurred in Montana, Washington and Oregon in the northwest where the plants were frozen out and Oklahoma and Texas in the Southwest mainly due to green bug damage. Abandoned acreage in the northwest is now being reseeded to spring wheat and other grains. Current condition of the crop is estimated at 76% of normal compared to 89% a year ago and average of 76%, suggesting a yield of approximately 16.1 bus. per acre on that remaining for harvest. Kansas and Colorado crop appears to be making favorable progress, although elsewhere in the Southwest condition declined from a month ago. Central States growth retarded by late cold spring with abandonment generally above normal and condition below. As the month ended complaints of dry surface soil were becoming more numerous from the Southwest with general rains needed to replenish sub-moisture, which is being depleted as precipitation in this area has been decidedly deficient during 1943.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

The Robinson Crop Report

Kansas City, May 5.—We have just returned from a trip covering the northern half of the state and can report that the wheat crop still holds an excellent promise for production. The plant is large, the stand is good, and the color excellent; in fact, at this date, it appears very much as did the 1942 crop. However, the entire state has again gone without moisture for about three weeks and, unless we receive good general precipitation very promptly, the prospect can deteriorate rapidly. While actual damage has not occurred up to this time, we do feel that the Kansas prospect has reached its peak condition, and it will take at least normal or possibly better than normal precipitation to produce our previous estimate; and that with each passing day without moisture from this date, some deterioration will be taking place. Our reports from the Southwest indicate some damage already, but it is our opinion that up to this time it is not irreparable should rains come immediately.

The plant is large and requires an abundance of moisture. We have experienced a succession of windy days, and the plant has drawn heavily on the subsoil reserve, so that, without frequent rains, we will not have reserve moisture at filling time; and, even though the plant could maintain good appearance, the final yields could be a disappointment. Nights have been unusually cool, but so far we have experienced no abnormally high daytime temperatures; and, except for the lack of April moisture, growing conditions have been splendid. The western half of Kansas has much more nearly approached normal precipitation than has the eastern half of the state.

Volunteer wheat has already been seriously damaged, in fact much of it is still being plowed up as summer fallow, or being planted to spring crops, and it is our opinion that very little production will come from this year's volunteer acreage. There is being planted, however, an increased acreage of all spring crops, especially corn and sorghum grains. Barley and oats have not done well and give the appearance of only moderate production.—H. L. Robinson.

The Wheat Situation

By DWIGHT S. TOLLE
Extension Marketing Economist,
Kansas State College

April 30th, the government came into possession of 180 million bushels of wheat, which was under loan and stored in warehouses. About 20 million bushels of this wheat is 1941 wheat. The balance, 160 million, is from last year's crop.

The stocks of wheat in the United States on April 1, not including merchant mill stocks, were placed at 714,339,000 bus. This compares with 688,021,000 bus. a year ago. Stocks of Canadian wheat on April 1 were placed at 798,448,000 bus. against 566,447,000 bus. a year ago.

The increased figures for the United States should not change the picture materially from last year, but the increase in Canada may change the picture materially due to the fact that Canada might move wheat in over our 42 cents protective tariff in the event of substantial price increases.

It appears doubtful that this year's crop will match the 850,000,000 bus. grown last year. I mention this in spite of the fact that winter wheat now averages good to very good in central and western portions of the wheat belt. The eastern section and small local areas in the middle section report some abandonment and thin stands. There has been wind damage. Hessian fly loss, and some green bug loss in localized areas of Kansas. Getting back to the supply question, increased human consumption, wheat for alcohol, and wheat for livestock feed will absorb considerably more wheat during the coming year than during last year.

Although our wheat stocks promise not to be a burden for the duration, we must plan carefully to take care of the storage situation this harvest. This will be wise since our carry-over of July 1, this year, may be larger than last year, when we thought we were loaded to capacity. And the transportation problem is sure to be more acute than it was last year. Additional storage in country areas will be very desirable due to the probability that wheat cannot be transported.

The spring wheat condition cannot be determined, but the acreage planted is about 3 per cent greater than last year. The storage situation, this harvest will again be tight, possibly tighter in this area than last year, due principally to the transportation problem which will be very serious.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that the condition May 1 indicated a winter wheat crop of 515,159,000 bus., against 703,253,000 bus. in 1942, and the smallest since 1935. Abandonment is 11.1 per cent, and the prospective yield per acre 19.7 bus. on the 33,310,000 acres to be harvested.

Kansas leads with an indicated production of 158,832,000 bus., against 206,661,000 bus. harvested in 1942.

Rye production is indicated at 36,854,000 bus., smallest since 1936 and compared with 57,341,000 bus. harvested in 1942 and with the ten-year average of 38,509,000 bus.

Cargill Crop Review

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Weather and soil conditions have been favorable the past few weeks and spring seeding progressed rapidly. Strong winds over the Dakotas and Minnesota dried most of the flooded areas but blew the seed out of the ground, making it necessary to re-seed some areas. General rains stopped further deterioration and stimulated germination. Cool weather delayed development and growth of all vegetation but showers with warmer weather will offset this delay. Farmers took advantage of every opportunity to get their seeds in the ground, working day and night to complete the task.

Over the northwest spring wheat states, wheat seeding is nearing completion and oats and barley are going in rapidly. Flax seeding is also advancing and a record acreage is expected. Over the eastern part of the country seeding is late and corn planting is far behind schedule. Rains over the southwest relieved some apprehension of a drought but several sections are still in need of more rain. Favorable weather over the Pacific Northwest enabled farmers to complete most of their spring seeding.

The recent rains covering a good share of the Great Plains States have provided sufficient moisture to germinate and develop the seeds and enough subsoil moisture is on hand to carry the crop thru for some time. Crop prospects at present for the country as a whole are very encouraging.

Winter wheat does not show very much improvement from the April 1st condition and in many sections it has deteriorated. More reports of winter killing were received from the Pacific Northwest and Montana and many fields were plowed and re-sown to spring wheat and other grains. Reports from the eastern soft winter wheat states indicate winter killing was more severe than anticipated and the small acreage is not developing as rapidly as usual.

The crop over the Southwest is showing a fair to good growth but insects and drought have caused some damage. The dry areas in Oklahoma and the infestation of green bugs reduced prospects in that state. Conditions in Texas are improving and an average yield is expected. Green bugs and hessian flies are doing some damage in Southern and Eastern Kansas and reports indicate that conditions are not as good as they should be. The volunteer wheat in Western Kansas is fair to good in a few sections but many fields are being plowed and will be used for other crops.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Crop Destroying Insects at Work

Although a parasite is destroying the green bugs in the southwest the loss from this pest has been great, especially in Oklahoma, where winter oats and barley suffered severely, also some of the winter wheat. Texas was not harmed quite so much, as the parasite destroyed many of the green bugs before severe damage was sustained. Kansas, however, is reporting severe losses to wheat, winter barley and oats. Reports from Montana indicate Mormon crickets are hatching out. The count on grasshopper eggs shows there will be some damage this year in scattered areas. The Corn Borer is reported in some fields in Indiana. This pest is working its way farther west each year and we can expect some damage before harvest. Insects are a potential threat to the outcome of this season's crop and every precaution and control measure should be used to minimize the loss.—Cargill Crop News.

Flaxseed Crop

Minnesota and North Dakota, May 8: In the southern sections, flax is up to the two-leaf stage. At this point it is vulnerable to frost and cold. The last day or so have been unseasonably cold. Temperatures in western Minnesota Thursday night were as low as 21 above zero. There have been some scattered showers, but the weather generally has been cold and windy. Except for some northern districts, flax is pretty well planted.

Iowa: Except for certain fields of flax that were injured by the mid-April freezes, the general report is that this crop is up to a fair to good stand. Rainfall has been irregularly distributed. In some northwest counties, flax was cut off by the drifting soil driven by strong winds.

Kansas: April generally was too dry for growing crops, but there has been some precipitation during the first few days of May. A questionnaire recently sent out indicates about a 10 per cent increase in flax acreage.

South Dakota: Temperatures have been below normal and precipitation would be welcome. Well over two-thirds of the flax has been planted. A fair increase in acreage is expected.

California: Harvesting of the new crop has made good progress in the Imperial Valley. Trade reports suggest yields in the Imperial Valley may average slightly less than the 21 bushels per acre secured in 1942. Substantial quantities of new flax are arriving in Los Angeles.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Old Crop Hops Released

The Department of Agriculture has announced that hop growers in Oregon, California, Washington and Idaho may market their uncertificated old crop stocks to supplement the relatively small 1942 production of approximately 35 million pounds. About 3 million pounds are released by the action, which was effective May 1.

These supplies of old crop hops have been withheld from the market in years of excess production by the terms of a marketing agreement program. Their release was effected by the suspension, until Aug. 1, 1943, of sections in the program's agreement and order which prohibited their sale. Food Distribution Administration officials said that the action does not abrogate the agreement program, and that it will remain in force as a safeguard in subsequent seasons.

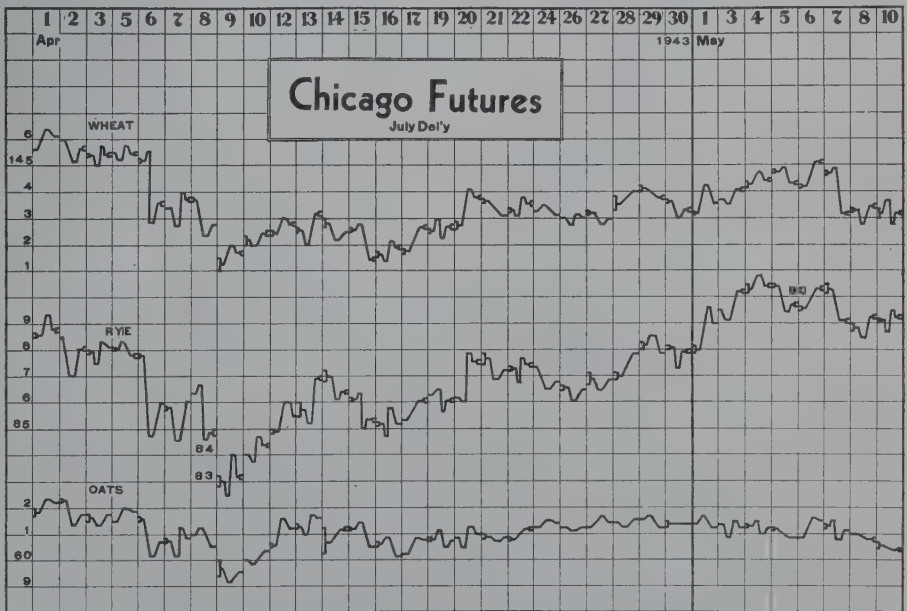
Removal of the restrictions on sales follows action by the Office of Price Administration fixing the maximum prices of the old hops at 43 cents a pound for sales by growers, f.o.b. farm, warehouse or place of business, 51 cents by dealers, f.o.b. Pacific Coast shipping points, and 58 cents for sales by brewers' supply dealers, f.o.b. warehouse or place of business.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 5	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,365	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,353	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,788	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	25,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216
Jan. 16	29,649	43,228	15,809	33,984	209
Jan. 23	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 30	28,242	39,607	15,334	35,160	207
Feb. 6	28,259	39,645	14,765	35,445	207
Feb. 13	28,773	39,304	14,674	36,030	194
Feb. 20	28,983	37,340	15,025	36,101	194
Feb. 27	31,038	36,956	14,619	37,642	...
Mar. 6	32,692	36,639	16,213	38,569	...
Mar. 13	35,325	38,258	17,387	40,946	...
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,936	...
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436	...
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	42,871	...
Apr. 10	38,012	32,909	21,366	42,460	...
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,637	43,477	...
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436	...
May 1	35,461	23,320	22,105	38,789	...
May 8	36,224	22,466	21,529	38,575	...

Flaxseed Parity advanced from \$2.70 to \$2.72 per bushel from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15.



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the leading markets, in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	—Option—		Apr.		Apr.		Apr.		May		May		May		May		May		May	
	High	Low	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chicago	149 1/4	122 1/4	144	144	143 1/4	144 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	146	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Winnipeg	102 1/4	91 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Minneapolis	142 1/4	116 1/4	137	137 1/4	136 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4
Kansas City	141 1/4	114 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	137 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Duluth	141 1/4	114	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4
Milwaukee	149 1/4	122 1/4	144	144	143 1/4	144 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	146	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Chicago	65	49 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	61	61	61	61	61
Minneapolis	60 1/4	44 1/4	60	59 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Milwaukee	64 1/4	49 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	61	61	61	61	61
Chicago	89 1/4	65 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	88	87 1/4	88	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Winnipeg	80 1/4	56 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	80	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Minneapolis	84	61 1/4	81 1/4	81	80 1/4	82 1/4	83	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Duluth	83 1/4	71 1/4	81 1/4	81	80 1/4	82 1/4	83	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Chicago	80 1/4	59	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4

Corn closed each day at the ceiling of \$1.02 Kansas City, and \$1.05 Milwaukee and Chicago. Winnipeg closed each day at the ceiling of 51 1/4 for oats and 64 1/4 for barley.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lafayette, Ind.—The disappearance of corn from Indiana farms during the first three months of 1943, totaling 60,338,000 bus., according to a report of the Purdue University department of agriculture statistics, was the greatest on record. Stocks of corn on Indiana farms are estimated to be 99,370,000 bus., compared with 71,744,000 bus. last year.—WBC.

Fort William, Ont., Apr. 27.—The first major shipment of grain from the lakehead in the 1943 navigation season was moved this morning when 13 lake freighters cleared port carrying more than 2,190,000 bus. of grain. Seven were Paterson Steamship boats which had wintered here and which, 'since the break-up started, were awaiting favorable word regarding clear thru Sault Ste. Marie. The boats cleared for Milwaukee with barley and Bay Port with wheat. The Bricoldo cleared for its second trip this season to Duluth with barley.

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—The following quantities in bushels, of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Apr. 29 as compared with the preceding week and the like period a year ago, both latter shown successively in parentheses: Wheat, 4,511,601 (1,267,637) (180,846,361); oats, 3,783,996 (2,753,152) (28,061,153); barley, 2,334,364 (2,312,821) (24,120,837); rye, 291,853, (181,826) (4,988,888); flaxseed, 114,685 (83,103) (4,634,654).—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Soybean Stocks

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that of the 121,542,000 bus. of soybeans in all positions on Apr. 1, it is estimated that 57,610,000 bus. were stored on farms and 63,932,000 bus. in positions off farms. Of the latter total, 3,187,000 bus. were located at terminal market points in 46 cities; 28,326,000 bus. were on hand in plants engaged in crushing and processing soybeans; 19,419,000 bus. were stored in mills, elevators, warehouses and other storage establishments, and approximately 13,000,000 bus. owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation were stored in its own steel and wooden bins.

Total crushings from Oct. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1943, are reported at 62,669,000 bus. by the Bureau of the Census. By Apr. 1 about 127,000,000 bus. of the 1943 production had been moved from farms. The total supply in positions off farms is sufficient to maintain a crushing rate of 13,000,000 bus. monthly until about the end of August.

Soybean Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	1,453,000	388,000	587,000	517,000
Indianapolis	18,000	110,000	7,500	7,500
Kan. City	446,400	21,150	926,400	.....
Milwaukee	40,000	21,150	.....	.....
Minneapolis	27,000	12,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	2,400	.....
Omaha	448,500	3,000	370,500	.....
St. Joseph	106,500	15,000	34,500	1,500
St. Louis	633,600	12,800	169,600	40,000
Toledo	248,000	265,600	48,000	49,600

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	.....	29,199	.....	.....
Chicago	164,000	45,000	92,000	252,000
Duluth-Sup.	251,515	88,340	20,360	100,325
Ft. William	67,604	224,483	131,578	63,657
Ft. Worth	21,000	.....	.....	4,500
Indianapolis	.....	1,500	.....	315,000
Kan. City	181,500	28,500	94,500	24,000
Milwaukee	6,450	.....	159,030	105,420
Minneapolis	1,354,500	409,500	553,500	325,500
New Orleans	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	239,400	30,800	98,800	93,800
Portland	.....	1,600	.....	.....
St. Joseph	18,000	.....	7,500	.....
St. Louis	34,500	87,000	78,000	43,500
Seattle	4,500	6,000	.....	.....
Superior	185,115	41,769	17,296	12,502
Toledo	66,000	217,500	7,500	6,000

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Stocks of wheat owned and held for others by merchant mills are given in the quarterly report of the Department of Commerce as 172,468,000 bus. on Mar. 31, the largest on record for that date. Stocks Mar. 31, 1942, were 160,300,000 bus.

Duluth, Minn.—The 1943 Great Lakes shipping season opened officially April 24, with the arrival of the steamer Chas. E. Hebard, altho the first boat to reach this port was the Canadian steamer Bricoldo from Ft. William April 23 with 290,000 bus. of barley for unloading at a Duluth elevator. Boats are now moving steadily in and out of the harbor and a busy season is looked for right thru to the close of navigation next fall. Reporting of freighters for grain cargoes has helped out elevator interests materially, because houses generally were getting pretty well filled up, altho a steady out rail movement tended to balance incoming receipts. Considerable volume of grain has been contracted for shipment, some already moved and more going, but the question of how long boat space will be available continues a problem.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts for the month of April totaled 7,282,425 bus. of which 5,972,625 ran to wheat. Last year for the same month receipts amounted to 3,624,195 bus. Shipments for the month reached 5,837,760 bushels compared with 5,956,830 bus. in 1942. The Office of Defense Transportation and the War Produc-

Canadian Grain to U. S.

Shipments of Canadian oats to American destinations were 2,015,380 bus. in the week ended Apr. 29, including direct shipment from western country elevators of 666,290 bus., 75,523 from Canadian eastern elevators and 1,037,560 via lake and 236,007 via rail from Fort William. Total shipments from Aug. 1, the start of the season, to date, are 13,221,496 bus.

Recent shipments of Canadian grain from Fort William, Ont., to Chicago have been the G. Stephens with 280,000 bus. of oats, the R. S. Caulkins with 306,000 bus. oats, the J. P. Durs-ton with 374,000 bus. oats, the R. P. Ranney with 265,000 bus. rye, and the Capt. T. Wilson with 275,000 bus. oats and 64,000 bus. rye.

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	100,711	65,246	.....	.....
Chicago	839,000	1,419,000	891,000	1,446,000
Duluth-Sup.	161,105	15,285	470,235	185,970
Ft. William	3,642,388	852,175	5,627,482	1,471,065
Ft. Worth	126,000	114,000	.....	40,000
Indianapolis	378,000	566,000	558,000	604,000
Kan. City	532,000	386,000	518,000	394,000
Milwaukee	4,600	9,040	14,250	91,200
Minneapolis	3,753,000	1,264,500	2,983,500	1,147,500
New Orleans	.....	24,822	2,000	21,787
Omaha	632,000	542,000	761,455	520,052
Portland	116,358	80,996	.....	59,000
St. Joseph	580,000	646,000	80,000	256,000
St. Louis	794,000	322,000	530,400	282,500
Seattle	110,000	28,000	.....	.....
Spokane	92,000	82,000	.....	.....
Superior	60,703	.....	184,984	2,187
Toledo	270,900	268,800	319,200	247,800
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,310,038	1,668,983	903,160	1,785,477
Chicago	1,890,000	537,000	3,193,000	1,540,000
Duluth-Sup.	5,972,625	2,075,980	4,398,710	3,174,975
Ft. William	4,480,115	23,695,485	7,891,844	38,439,701
Ft. Worth	740,400	56,000	1,925,000	385,000
Hutchinson	1,223,950	1,131,300	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,355,000	122,000	550,000	59,000
Kan. City	6,062,400	2,638,400	7,128,100	1,539,960
Milwaukee	28,800	1,570	423,900	.....
Minneapolis	13,816,500	4,693,500	6,739,500	2,893,500
New Orleans	42,000	.....	48,712	60,784
Ogden, Utah	864,000	235,000	515,000	163,000
Omaha	1,026,393	448,598	288,140	414,785
Portland	613,377	529,527	.....	.....
St. Joseph	385,600	224,000	868,800	428,800
St. Louis	4,236,500	815,000	3,339,900	573,000
Seattle	1,141,500	594,000	.....	.....
Spokane	2,598,000	1,345,500	.....	.....
Superior	3,342,584	1,227,435	3,324,418	1,864,444
Toledo	834,700	737,600	615,400	352,000
Wichita	938,400	897,600	1,244,400	881,600

tion board have agreed tentatively to provide boat tonnage for lake grain movement, while making a reduction in the volume of iron ore previously estimated to run above last year's movement. Canadian imports of barley so far this season via lake totals 801,605 bus. and a lone wheat cargo of 79,000 bus. Duty has been paid on the former and diverted to domestic stocks, while the latter has gone through the house and reshipped in cars to Texas to be milled and exported. A cargo of 257,225 bus. of rye loaded and departed for Chicago last week.—F. G. C.

Parity and Farm Prices

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley		Soybeans
					1943	1942	
Jan. 15	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.3	152	152
Feb. 15	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154	154
Mar. 15	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155	155
Apr. 15	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156	156

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley		Soybeans
					1943	1942	
Jan. 15	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159	159
Feb. 15	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160	160
Mar. 15	122.7	94.3	58.4	68.9	74.8	165	165
Apr. 15	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167	167

Movement of Corn

Quarterly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate the usual flow of corn from the surplus producing states of the corn belt to deficit areas. In 1940-41 there was a net outshipment of 84 million bushels of corn from Iowa on first-class steam railways, and in 1941-42, 109 million bushels. This does not include corn shipped to Missouri and Illinois by truck or corn shipped down the river by barge. Other surplus producing states were, in order of importance, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and North Dakota.

While there is a large cash corn producing area in Illinois, the large requirements of corn processors in Illinois take much of the corn that is produced for sale in that state. A considerable quantity of corn is shipped into Illinois from Iowa and Minnesota for processing. This is about offset by shipments of corn out of Illinois to eastern states. Much of the corn shipped from the surplus producing areas of the corn belt goes to deficit areas within the North Central section. The principal deficit states in this section are Wisconsin, Indiana, and Missouri.—U. S. S. D. A.

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	154,710	208,920	.....	.....
Chicago	8,743,000	10,003,000	8,485,000	5,789,000
Duluth-Sup.	79,350	1,188,580	493,770	1,738,935
Ft. William	20,422	4,664	8,666	27,844
Ft. Worth	228,000	270,000	208,500	145,500
Indianapolis	1,705,000	2,281,500	2,075,000	1,539,000
Kan. City	3,002,200	3,311,600	2,555,000	1,885,500
Milwaukee	873,760	925,350	924,820	575,250
Minneapolis	1,255,500	1,876,500	1,234,000	1,921,500
New Orleans	196,604	189,313	159,821	181,134
Omaha	2,328,263	2,859,013	3,549,000	2,616,600
Portland	116,478	81,774	.....	.....
St. Joseph	667,500	952,500	439,500	502,500
St. Louis	3,079,900	2,496,000	1,716,300	1,452,000
Seattle	96,000	12,000	.....	.....
Spokane	79,500	22,500	.....	.....
Superior	131,987	1,412,760	684,000	923,100
Toledo	716,800	540,000	819,200	387,000
Wichita	25,600	1,600	17,600	.....

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	10,389	265,609	.....	.....
Chicago	1,496,000	1,137,000	634,000	419,000
Duluth-Sup.	712,910	252,375	281,685	632,120
Ft. William	4,331,785	468,199	4,289,097	1,031,913
Ft. Worth	33,600	89,600	3,200	24,004
Hutchinson	.....	18,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	393,600	476,800	240,000	412,800
Milwaukee	1,895,400	1,667,860	1,031,580	1,090,425
Minneapolis	4,799,100	1,705,100	3,915,100	2,526,200
New Orleans	9,600	8,053	2,200	.....
Omaha	624,000	270,400	557,001	342,021
Portland	112,143	36,117	.....	.....
St. Joseph	70,000	81,000	15,750	45,500
St. Louis	390,100	187,300	131,200	48,000
Seattle	51,800	19,600	.....	.....
Spokane	256,000	102,100	.....	.....
Superior	496,290	101,501	437,914	210,921
Toledo	297,000	55,500	190,500	18,000
Wichita	1,600	4,800	.....	.....

Michigan's Modern Bean Sorting Plant

Twenty-six years ago C. H. Runciman moved to Lowell, Mich., and bought the bean elevator that was the nucleus of a business that has since grown to large proportions.

The moist, sandy loam of Michigan grows a bean of superior quality and flavor that is in nationwide demand. After threshing by machine or combine, the beans are sacked and hauled to the elevators, where discolored and damaged beans are picked out and the foreign material is separated before loading into cars for market.

The cull beans are picked out by hand as the



C. H. Runciman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

beans are carried slowly along on an endless belt. Altho skilled hand pickers still are employed to sort kidney, cranberry and yellow-eye beans for which no practical mechanical sorter has yet been devised, Mr. Runciman in 1929 began experimenting with the use of the photo-electric eye to speed up bean picking.

It was 1932 before the crude pioneer machine was installed at the C. H. Runciman Co. bean elevator. It sorted beans accurately without tiring, at the amazing rate of one bean per second. Later improvements increased this speed to 12, 16, 25 and then to 63 beans per second.

The screened beans from large bins at the top of the elevator are fed into the sorting machines by gravity. An agitator on the machine shakes the beans into a revolving hopper. As the screen in the bottom of the hopper is filled and all the holes are covered, obstructing the light rays, a photo-electric cell stops the shaker until the mechanical hand with its vacuum cup fingers has picked out the beans. Then the shaker resumes agitating and the beans are kept rolling thru the machine.

When beans are harvested, there may be in a 100-pound bag from one to 20 pounds of cull beans, the average in Michigan being seven pounds. This is referred to as a "seven-pound picker." Cull beans are fed to livestock, which flourish amazingly on this high-vitamin feed. The total production of beans in Michigan in 1941 was more than 570,000,000 pounds.

Between Lowell and Grand Rapids it would require about 400 women to do the same job at

the old hand picking tables and these modern electric eyes can turn out a product superior in quality than could be accomplished under the old method especially when the bean crop shows a heavy percentage of culls like the crops of 1941 and 1942.

There has been a tremendous demand for cull beans from all sections. We have cull beans going as far west as Oklahoma and into Texas. This comes, of course, because of the shortage in protein feeds, and cull beans will run about 22 per cent protein.

Up to 1942, 50 per cent of all Michigan beans were eagerly bought by the great food packers for canning. For the duration of the war, beans will be shipped *dry* to the U. S. Army and U. S. Navy, to the Red Cross, to the Lease-Lend Bureaus of the United Nations, and to chain stores and corner groceries.

The C. H. Runciman Co. last fall purchased the plant at Grand Rapids formerly operated by the Minor Walton Bean Co., and there located its sales office under the management of L. E. Osmer.

In addition to processing and jobbing of Michigan beans the company also track buys grain in carload lots.

Nearly a third of the state's entire bean crop now is sold thru Grand Rapids dealers.

In addition to beans delivered direct to the Lowell and Grand Rapids plants, Runciman has buying stations at Akron, Alma, Au Gres, Barryton, Bentley, Clarksville, Chesaning, Coral, Freeport, Hesperia, Bailey, Stanton, Sand Lake and Pinconning. The crop is shipped from these points by rail and truck to the central processing plants, which have a capacity of 2,500 bags every business day.

Ten trucks are operated out of the Lowell plant, which are used to bring beans into Lowell and Grand Rapids from smaller country elevators and for delivery of beans to markets like Chicago, Columbus, etc.

Mr. Runciman has served as president of the Michigan and the National Bean Shippers Ass'n's. Associated with him in the business are his son, C. H. Runciman, Jr., manager of the Grand Rapids plant; Mrs. Jane Runciman Mapes, a junior partner; L. B. Ayres, plant manager, and L. E. Osmer.

Washington, D. C.—Ceilings on prices of live poultry set in revised M.P.R. 269 will stop the production of poultry in localities where the ceiling is lower than the cost of production. The O.P.A. on Apr. 30 listed ceiling prices of poultry on farms adjacent to 56 cities in the United States. Country shippers are not permitted to pay more than the ceiling.



Modern Bean Sorting Plant of C. H. Runciman Co., Recently Purchased in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hear Westberg on Feed Price Control

Over 500 grain and feed dealers, feed manufacturers and feed ingredient representatives gathered in the Little Theatre of the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Apr. 28, to hear John Westberg of the grain and feed division of OPA discuss feed price control.

OSCAR STRAUBE, Nutrena Mills, chairman of the meeting, read a paper on protein conservation, as outlined by the committees working with the Feed Industry Council. Mr. Straube placed special emphasis on five opinions which are contained in his address to be published later.

DR. CLIFF CARPENTER, director, poultry livability program of the USDA, in his address published elsewhere in this number, called attention to the work which the program is promoting: lower mortality and greater production of poultry and eggs.

RALPH M. FIELD, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, in his remarks on the protein situation said in part: The 1942 soybean crop has been overestimated, it may only be 195,000,000 bus.; farmers are inclined to hold beans for a higher price than \$1.80 in September. Farmers will not sell cotton seed until they are assured they will get meal in return. Because of the shortage of corn, farmers will feed more cottonseed meal. Soybean mills will be out of beans by June.

When corn is again harvested there will be but five weeks' supply of old corn. The diminishing of our supply of corn is easily understood when you consider the feeding of corn is 7 bushels to every 5 bushels produced at present rate. Stocks of feed are not sufficient to meet the demands of the increased production of hogs and poultry. There is some encouragement in the fact that there has been an increase in the importation of proteins. During the next two months from 3,000 to 6,000 tons will be brought into the West coast.

We are facing a critical condition, and ways must be devised to ease it.

DAVID K. STEENBERGH, sec'y Central Retail Feed Ass'n, made five recommendations to the OPA for improved price control. These will be found in his address quoted elsewhere in this number.

MR. WESTBERG, in his address published elsewhere in this number, scored the increasing black market within the feeding industry, and again urged the industry to give complete support of the OPA price control program.

Price Control in Feed Industry

[Continued from page 369]

the \$4 ton retailer margin. The 8c bulk 10c sacked is not enough for a retailer of corn, but it has never been any other way in the industry and O.P.A. does not propose to institute reforms.

THE BROKER in the feed industry. We are not trying to drive him out of business. He's a feed industry problem not a price problem. The broker is always the seller's agent and is paid by him. Some seem unjustly to interpret the regulations to mean that O.P.A. is opposed fundamentally to brokers. If it is determined that the broker now would serve a good purpose by becoming a buyer's agent, then it would have to be determined how much he should be allowed for this service and if the set-up would be abused. In all its thinking O.P.A. must remember "normal trade practice" and that applies to brokers specifically in that in most cases in the past they have been paid by the seller.

A JOBBER is one who buys and sells in carload lots, and yet never sees or touches the product. A margin of 50c a ton on carlots would keep him alive.

A WAREHOUSING WHOLESALE buys in carload lots, takes to warehouse, stores it and sells in l.c.l. or truck lots, and is allowed \$2.50 per ton over his delivered cost, plus transportation to the destination of the product. Those who fight this margin are probably not aware of the average margins which were obtained before O.P.A.

CORN.—In working out the corn ceilings with members of the industry we tried to "spell out" every segment of the ruling so it would work effectively and honestly, but we know it is not perfect and we have already published one revision, including the 5c increase and dropping carrying charges. This flat, continuing ceiling may be one of the grain answers, for any type of carrying charge may delay movement of these essential grains.

The corn ceiling would help, possibly, in determining and administering the wheat ceiling, which may be here within 30 days. We will probably have to "move in on oats" next, as it approaches parity, and then, perhaps, the other grains. Grain sorghums are not being touched because they are still far short of parity.

When the ceiling comes on wheat, it will be after a complete re-exploration of bread prices, which possibly cannot be budged, millfeed values, which may not be right, flour ceilings and every other influence in the wheat-bread complex. Every corner must be tied down, and that no ceiling on only one part of such a structure could possibly be completely honest.

MILLFEEDS may even be too high as determined at present because they were set on a different wheat price pattern and flour price ceiling.

We should maintain our futures market as a

hedging instrument. No government or other agency could do the job half so well. In this connection, one of the baffling problems of grain price control is how to close out a hedge at the ceiling.

THE RELATIONSHIP of protein feed prices to carbohydrate feed prices has been under criticism since their inception. There is no normal relationship, and no one knows just what it should be should they attempt to find it.

The C.C.C. already had its 1942 contracts completed with oil seed processors, and the contracts were being signed, when the O.P.A. heard about it. The only thing that could then be done was to anchor to this contract and set the prices and margins accordingly. When the new contracts come out, whatever they are, the O.P.A. will again be anchored to them.

Moreover, when the bean crops were estimated early last year, the prospect was for a crop that would exceed all demand, and the majority opinion was that prices should be low enough to get the proteins moving and use as much as possible. Enormous pick-up in feeding swiftly changed that. The O.P.A. will do nothing to hinder the importation of proteins, one of the bright hopes in the feed picture at present.

I have long fought for a linseed meal ceiling, and any decision arrived at may be but temporary, altho the \$3.05 price on flax, bulk, Minneapolis, will stand. Any adjustment in the values, which are \$40 ton for 34% protein linseed meal, Minneapolis, and 14.2c for linseed oil, Minneapolis, will be in the meal and oil prices and not in the price of flax. The set-up is meant to provide \$15 ton for processing flax. After watching and investigating this margin, it may be adjusted.

The C.C.C. has no more right to violate O.P.A. ceilings than any individual. Many have reported that they knew of C.C.C. prices over the O.P.A. limits, particularly on corn.

There is great difficulty in setting dollar and cents ceilings on alfalfa meal, distillers' and brewers dried grains, gluten feed and meal and other feeds. Setting a ceiling on alfalfa hay would necessarily be a requisite in setting one on meal, and that the variables of protein and carotene are almost too complicated to judge in fairness. The law requires ceilings on farm products to be set at 100% of parity, which in the case of alfalfa hay is \$20 farm, bulk. That is too high. The O.P.A. is now writing a new order on alfalfa meal, but I cannot promise when it will be out.

Arriving at just and equitable margins for the mineral mixed feed industry is a difficult job. This product in some cases has been sold on enormous margins.

Regardless of the price paid for a ceiling product in reaching out for ingredients, it has to be charged in the feed manufacturers costs at the actual ceiling price for that market as figured according to the O.P.A. formula. Many feed manufacturers are going outside of their normal ingredient shed for supplies, paying a higher price but doing it to supply their cus-

tomers. There may be a need for zoning and further purchasing controls because of this. However, the feed industry seems to feel that competition between zones would keep the distribution in almost normal channels even under the present system.

Production of Portable Conveyors Controlled

Production and delivery of portable conveyors, used to move bulk materials, are strictly controlled under the provisions of General Limitation Order L-287, issued by the War Production Board.

The order restricts acceptance or delivery of portable conveyors or parts to those covered by approved purchase orders.

An "approved order" is a purchase order bearing a preference rating of AA-5 or higher if placed with or accepted by a manufacturer or dealer on or after May 10, 1943, or an A-1-c or higher rating if before that date.

A "portable conveyor," as defined in the order, is any new conveyor either wheel or crawler mounted on the belt, drag, flight, or scraper type or portable hopper car track unloader, used for the handling of loose, bulk materials.

The new order also provides that on and after June 9, 1943 no person shall manufacture, deliver or accept the delivery of any portable conveyor or parts, unless manufactured in accordance with specifications and restrictions on the use of materials as prescribed in Schedule A attached to L-287. This restriction, however, does not apply to conveyors or parts manufactured before May 10, 1943.

Restrictions on orders for repair and maintenance parts do not apply to any order of such parts for the necessary maintenance or repair of any portable conveyor in an amount not exceeding \$300 for any single portable conveyor.

A Food Industry conference will be held May 20 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, under the auspices of the Grocery Manufacturers Sales Executives. Speakers will be key men of the quartermaster corps and leading civilian food manufacturers.

Making Faultless Feed

Since 1881 the name of Wiedlocher and FAULTLESS brand feeds has been synonymous with milling in central Illinois, starting 62 years ago in a small Water Power Mill, located near Springfield. The firm has grown and expanded with the years in formulas and equipment. Today, the 200-ton per day capacity plant, located in the heart of Springfield, Ill., is up to date in every respect.

The seven story mill building is of wood construction and the equipment is all of standard manufacture, such as: Allis rolls, Richardson automatic bulk grain and packing scales, Vibrox packers, Eureka mixers and graders, and is completely equipped with a modern Day dust collecting system, which together with good housekeeping has built an enviable reputation for cleanliness.

All packing of finished feeds is done on the second floor, from which the bags are carried to cars and truck warehouses by endless conveyor belts, newly installed to alleviate the man power shortage and expedite production. For easy handling the bags reach the cars at shoulder height.

The grain storage is of re-enforced concrete construction and of 50,000 bushel capacity. All feed grains are handled, and local grain is received thru a modern truck dump and shipped in season.

The Company is under the active management of Mr. George Wiedlocher. Paul Blodgett, with 22 years of experience in the feed manufacturing business, is plant superintendent.



Up-to-Date Home of FAULTLESS FEED, Operated by Wiedlocher & Sons, Springfield, Ill.

Animal Protein Replaced by Vegetable Protein

By DR. HARRY W. TITUS, Bureau of Animal Industry, before Vermont Feed Mfrs. & Dirs. Ass'n

One may well ask: How can it be true that diets containing a small quantity of animal-protein, feedstuffs tend to be better than those that contain none, if there are no marked and at the same time characteristic differences in amino acid content between animal proteins and vegetable proteins? On the one hand we have spoken of animal-protein and vegetable-protein feedstuffs and on the other, of animal and vegetable proteins.

Both types of feedstuffs contain protein, but they also contain different quantities of other nutrients, such as minerals and vitamins, as well. And therein is a part of the answer. Another part of the answer is in the fact that there are quantitative differences in amino acid makeup among the mixtures of proteins that are present in different feedstuffs. The full answer, however, is not known with certainty, it can only be conjectured.

DIFFERENCE IN PHYSICAL STRUCTURE—It is very difficult to characterize animal-protein feedstuffs and vegetable-protein feedstuffs on the basis of their composition and nutritive value. However, there is an inherent difference in physical structure between the two.

In the vegetable-protein feedstuffs much of the protein is enclosed within walls of cellulose or other indigestible carbohydrate, and thus is not readily acted on by the proteolytic enzymes of the digestive tract.

In animal-protein feedstuffs, however, the comparable structure is all protein, instead of part protein and part indigestible carbohydrate. When the protective carbohydrate structures in vegetable-protein feedstuffs are broken down by cooking or by other means, the effect of the one inherent difference between vegetable-protein feedstuffs and animal-protein feedstuffs is eliminated.

DIFFERENCE IN MINERAL ELEMENTS—Most of the animal-protein feedstuffs are better sources of certain mineral elements, such as calcium and phosphorus, than are the vegetable-protein feedstuffs. Also, they tend to be better sources of certain vitamins, such as riboflavin and some of the as-yet-unidentified factors. As we go further, we find it becomes increasingly difficult to make generalizations that apply to more than a very small number of feedstuffs; and so we turn to differences among individual feedstuffs.

Among animal-protein feedstuffs, fish meal probably is our richest source of methionine, which is one of the essential amino acids. Among vegetable-protein feedstuffs, soybean meal that has been properly cooked in the process of manufacture is one of our richest sources, if not our richest source of methionine. Fish meal and soybean meal have at least one other nutritional characteristic in common: Both are good sources of choline, which is a vitamin-like compound required by poultry.

In comparison with these two feedstuffs, meat scrap is a poor source of choline, whereas liver meal is a rather good source—in fact, one of our best among feedstuffs. The fact that fish meal and soybean meal are, each in its class, superior sources of methionine and choline, is a very good reason why fish meal is one of our most valuable animal-protein feedstuffs and properly cooked soybean meal, one of our most valuable vegetable-protein feedstuffs.

PROTEIN REQUIREMENT—In the case of the growing chick we know that for the most efficient use of the total feed, the diet should contain from 18 to 22 per cent of protein. Under present conditions we can well re-

strict the protein content to 18 per cent, unless the protein is deficient in methionine, in which case the protein content probably should be increased to 20 or 21 per cent. To be more specific: if the diet contains as much as 3 per cent of high-grade fish meal or 1 per cent of fish meal and 2.5 per cent of dried skim milk (or buttermilk), the total protein content need not be more than 18 per cent. However, if the diet contains neither fish meal nor dried skim milk, the total protein content may well be increased to 20 or 21 per cent. In those cases in which the diet does not contain any animal protein, it is a wise precaution to derive as large a share of the total protein as possible from properly cooked soybean meal, because, as I have already pointed out, this feedstuff is a fairly good source of both methionine and choline.

In the case of the laying chicken we know that the diet should contain from 14 to 16 per cent of protein. To conserve protein, it will be well to restrict the total protein content to 14 or 15 per cent, unless the protein is deficient in methionine, in which case the protein content probably should be not less than 15 or 16 per cent. That is to say, if the diet contains as much as 3 per cent of high-grade fish meal or 1 per cent of fish meal and 2.5 per cent of dried skim milk, the total protein content need not be more than 14 or 15 per cent; but if the diet contains neither fish meal nor dried skim milk, the total protein content may well be 15 or 16 per cent.

The very young growing chicken requires about 1,700 micrograms of riboflavin per pound of feed, and as it becomes older its requirement for this vitamin per pound of feed tends to decrease to as little as 1,300 to 1,400 micrograms.

The laying hen's requirement is much less and may be met with as little as 700 micrograms of riboflavin per pound of feed, unless the eggs are to be used for reproduction, in which case the requirement increases to 1,200 to 1,300 micrograms per pound.

When the diet of either growing or breeding stock contains only a small quantity of animal-protein feedstuffs or none at all, special care should be taken to supply enough riboflavin through the use of suitable feedstuffs or special concentrates of riboflavin.

THE PHOSPHORUS REQUIREMENT of the growing chick is about 0.5 to 0.8 per cent of the diet, and that of the laying hen is about 0.6 to 1.0 per cent. It depends on, among other things, the availability of the phosphorus and the vitamin D content of the diet. When the diet contains animal-protein feedstuffs, there is less need of including a phosphorus supplement than when it does not. The most commonly used phosphorus supplement is bonemeal, but defluorinated rock phosphate that contains 0.1 per cent or less of fluorine is entirely satisfactory.

In the present emergency even so-called raw rock phosphate may be used, if it does not increase the total fluorine content of the diet to more than 0.035 per cent. Thus, if the raw rock phosphate contains somewhat less than 3.5 per cent of fluorine, as much as 1.0 per cent of it may be included in the diet as an emergency source of phosphorus. In any case, it is desirable to use the minimum quantity possible of both bonemeal and raw rock phosphate.

A minimum quantity of bonemeal is recommended only because our supplies of this product are short, and a minimum quantity of raw rock phosphate is recommended because there is danger of having too much fluorine in the

diet when it is one of the ingredients. When the diet contains the minimum quantity of phosphorus, special care should be taken to insure that it contains an adequate quantity of vitamin D.

TESTED DIETS that contain soybean meal as the sole protein supplement, as well as tested diets that contain small quantities of different animal-protein feedstuffs, are given in Mimeograph A. H. D. No. 57, "Wartime Feed Mixtures for Poultry." This is a publication of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and free copies may be obtained by writing to the Poultry Nutrition Laboratory, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md. This publication contains also the formulas of several substitutes for fish meal, meat scrap, and dried skim milk.

I have mentioned one publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; another that many of you may find useful is Yearbook Separate 1714, "Practical Nutritive Requirements of Poultry." It contains a table that gives the more important nutritive requirements of poultry, as well as tables that give the composition, mineral content, vitamin content, and digestibility of many of the more common feedstuffs that are used in feeding poultry. Free copies of this may also be obtained by writing to the Poultry Nutrition Laboratory, Beltsville, Research Center, Beltsville, Md., as long as the supply lasts.

Damaged Beans Saved by Reel

Buyers of soybeans at country stations may be getting more damaged beans as the result of the invention of a new kind of pick-up reel used to harvest beans that have fallen flat on the ground.

Many who would not attempt to save the beans with the old standard reel are using the new style, which costs \$200 for a 16-ft. combine, getting 10 bus. per acre with the spring steel fingers where the old reel would have got nothing.

At one time this spring the Scholer & Gring elevator at Farmer City, Ill., was receiving soybeans from 10 combines operating at the same time. The beans were dry but showed much damage. The reels are set so that spring steel fingers virtually scratch the ground in front of the sickle bar.

Removing Condensation from Interior of Cars

W. E. Albright, vice pres. of a flour milling company, Chicago, has invented a condensation extractor to be used in freight cars to absorb the dampness that otherwise would damage the shipment.

The extractor contains nearly 1 pound of calcium chloride in cheese cloth, which collects the moisture and allows it to drip into a sponge-like mass of tissue paper. These units are nailed to the walls near the top of the car.

Moisture in the cargo may rise into the air and ordinarily condense on the cold walls and roof and drip to form wet spots in the load. The extractor prevents this. While designed to protect flour from moisture, it may be employed for other commodities.

Ten cars of flour from the Larabee mill at Kansas City were loaded with temperatures around 2° below zero, and the flour temperature of 88°, and shipped on Jan. 25. The day before three cars were shipped from the mill at Hutchinson with temperatures ranging from 34 to 51° above zero. All of the cars were equipped with 8 to 12 condensation extractors, and were shipped to Jacksonville, Fla., Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Flint and Detroit. These cars were in transit and on track from 7 to 18 days, and all of the flour was received in good condition.

Weight of the condensation extracted in these cars ranged from 6 lbs. 7 oz. to 11 lbs. 9 oz.

Field Seeds

Corvallis, Ore.—Seed dealers held a meeting recently at Memorial Union building to consider seed ceiling prices.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank Ware, manager of the Barnstable-Ware Feed Co., has rented a building on Main street for the storage of seed corn, soybean seed and field seeds.

Salem, O.—H. C. Hurlburt, whose building was burned Apr. 7, has leased separate locations, one for his Arrow Feed Service Co., and the other for the seed, hardware and pet supply.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has released for production a cross between Leoti red and Club kafir known as waxy club, suitable for the manufacture of tapioca starch.

Sacramento, Cal.—The bill for a California seed law known as assembly bill No. 969 has passed the assembly and has been recommended to pass by the senate agricultural committee. It has the support of seeds men.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Williams Feed & Seed Co. has sold the Stith Seed Co., purchased a few months ago, to H. J. Milner; and the name will be changed to Milner Feed Store. Roy E. Williams, manager for J. B. Williams of Tulsa, the owner, has gone with the Purina Mills at Wichita, Kan.

New York, N. Y.—The I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Inc., has surrendered the quarters occupied for over 20 years to a government agency and removed to a combination office and warehouse in Broad street where small parcels will be handled, the bulk seed business continuing at Pier 21, East River.

Yankton, S. D.—Burke Schriver, aged 38, was killed instantly when his car left the highway north of Lyons, Neb., and plunged down a 15 ft. embankment about midnight Apr. 30. The body was found at 7 a. m. It is thought he dozed at the wheel. He was proprietor of the Sunshine Seed Co., a name chosen when the court ordered him to discontinue use of the Gurney name.

Vincennes, Ind.—At the recent meeting of the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Committee it was decided to conduct the program strictly on a seed basis designating inspected fields as Quality Seed Sources. Such fields must be of average vigor, 98 per cent to variety, have no stinking smut and less than five per cent loose smut or black head. The seed grain must be of good quality and have a test weight of 58 pounds or better.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan.—Geo. H. Nieman went to his hotel room after eating a fish dinner Apr. 26 and felt a heart attack coming on. He wrote a note to that effect and directed in the note that his brother in Fredonia, N. Y. be notified in case of death. He passed away before the letter was finished and two days later was found in the chair with his head resting on the desk. He was a salesman for F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., of Milford, Conn.

Lincoln, Neb.—In the North Loup valley 700 to 1,000 acres will be planted to waxy corn this season, and 500 acres in other irrigated areas. According to Dr. T. A. Kisselbach of the college, who developed Nebraska waxy, a total of 200 acres or more is needed in any one locality, to simplify the problem of shipping the corn at harvest time. There definitely is need for 60,000 bushels of corn in Nebraska

this year, and arrangements for growing the additional acreage in a number of irrigated areas are being made by Walter Pitts of the agronomy department of the University of Nebraska.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas State Plant Board last week declined to issue permit tags for approximately 100,000 bags of seed peanuts which the Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n, Gorman, Tex., will sell to Arkansas farmers for planting purposes this spring, and the peanuts will instead be sold under tags bearing the following statement: "These peanuts not tested in compliance with Arkansas State Plant Board requirements. Movement permitted under war emergency declaration." The Board has accordingly returned to the Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n the advance payment which they had made for permit tags at two cents each.

Selling Worthless Old Seed

Most of the trouble is expected to come from old seeds of alfalfa, clovers, timothy, Sudan grass, rape and millet. There also is some old corn that should be watched. Much of the trouble may be expected from the sale of old seed by farmers who are not required by the present state seed law to test and label their seed offered for sale.

Altho there is an abundance of lespedeza seed left over from previous years, particularly from the 1941 crop, the germination is satisfactory in most cases. Farmers, however, are cautioned against buying untested seed this year because lespedeza was hard hit by a killing frost in some north Missouri counties. Where the seed is immature the germination percentage will run low.—Bulletin of Missouri Dept. of Agriculture.

Two New Durums

Carleton and Stewart are two new durum wheats that will be released to growers in the spring of 1943 by the N. Dak. Exp. Sta. and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture co-operating.

Color of products from these two varieties is very similar to Mindum, and rated equal or better than Mindum in this year's tests, stated H. O. Putnam, executive sec'y of Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

These wheats are the result of cooperative durum breeding work between the North Dakota Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture. They are the result of an Emmer-Mindum cross with two Mindum back crosses. The purpose of the Emmer cross was to secure stem rust resistance. The best hybrid selections were then back crossed to Mindum to recover its desirable macaroni qualities and to eliminate the undesirable Emmer characteristics.

Both Carleton and Stewart are stem rust resistant. Carleton has a stiff straw and yields a little less than Mindum while the straw strength and yield of Stewart are equal to that of Mindum.

These wheats should soon replace undesirable poor milling durums such as Acme, Monad, Golden Ball and others that have been grown in certain areas because of their stem rust resistance.

Government Seed Purchase

The War Food Administration announced Apr. 30 that the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase from farmers eight kinds of 1943 crop seeds for legume pasture and planting.

Delivery will be taken in serviceable cotton bags, the seed to be sampled on delivery. The purchase schedule specifies limits of germination, purity, weed seed and noxious weeds.

Prices paid per pound are, in cents: Blue lupine, 8; white clover, 50; wild winter peas, 8; Kobe lespedeza, 12; Tennessee, 76, lespedeza, 19; common lespedeza, 19; sericea lespedeza, 16, and yellow hop clover, 35.

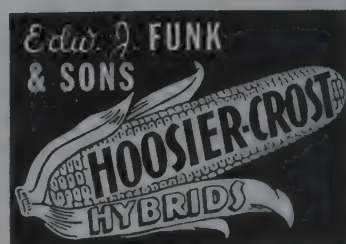
Kansas Avoiding Wheat Mixtures

Only 290 cars of "mixed" wheat were shipped from Kansas counties in July and August, 1942, as compared to 432 cars for the same two months of record in 1941 and 1,184 cars in 1940. The marked improvement that has been made is clearly shown when these figures are stated as percentages of the total carlot receipts at Kansas City, as follows: 1940, 4%; 1941, 2.5%; 1942, 1.4%.

W. B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the U.S.D.A., states that "if this improvement continues for another year, it should about eliminate 'mixed' wheat as a market factor in Kansas wheat. The reduction in mixed wheat seems to be due almost entirely to the increase in varieties of certified or recommended seed."

In 1935 and 1936, before the present Kansas wheat improvement program was organized, the losses from the 4.6 to 5.7% of cars of Kansas wheat that graded "mixed" at terminal markets amounted to as much as \$83,000, figured at 1½¢ per bu. Discounts for "mixed" wheat under the 1942 government wheat loan schedule are 3¢ under the comparable numerical grades of hard red winter wheat.

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Grain Carriers

Class I railroads in the western district in the three months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$90,600,000 compared with \$31,711,432 in the same period last year.

Buffalo labor unions have asked the War Shipping Administration to place in the grain trade four steamships purchased in November from the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, and now lying idle at Chicago.—G.E.T

Effective May 15, the intermarket proportional or reshipping rates in the western district on grain and grain products have been restored in accordance with the suspension by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the 3 per cent increase which became effective Mar. 18, 1942. The reduced rates apply as of date of shipment from point of origin in the country.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Apr. 24 totaled 45,216 cars, an increase of 2,627 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 9,539 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Apr. 24 totaled 30,932 cars, an increase of 1,839 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,632 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Ex-lake Buffalo rates, including 1c per bushel for elevation and 5 days' storage, are as follows, effective May 15, per 100 lbs.: To Boston, wheat, 21.67; corn and rye, 21.79; oats, 22.13, and barley, 22.08; to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, wheat, 19.67; corn and rye, 19.79; oats, 21.13; barley, 20.08c. For export the rate to Boston, New York and Norfolk is 12.17 on wheat; 12.29 on corn and rye; 13.63 on oats, and 14.08 on barley. To Philadelphia and Baltimore the export rate is 0.5c less than to New York.

Gross earnings of the railroads increased 22 per cent in 1918, principally because of the advances in rates. Gross earnings increased 40 per cent in 1942 because of the much greater increase in traffic handled. Hence, net earnings from operation (before taxes) declined 25 per cent in 1918, but increased 74 per cent in 1942. And under government operation in 1918, in spite of the large advances in rates and the trifling increase in taxes, net operating income after taxes declined 32 per cent; whereas in 1942 under private operation, in spite of the

huge increase in taxes, net operating income after taxes increased 48½ per cent.—*Railway Age*.

Permit Agents Named

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued amendment No. 9 to Service Order No. 80 naming eleven permit agents to administer railroad embargoes on grain for sale or storage at Hutchinson, Salina and Wichita, Kan.; Enid, Alva, El Rebo, Blackwell and Medford, Okla.; Dallas, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Plainview, Lubbock and Hereford, Tex.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Fort Collins, Greeley, Loveland, Longmont, Pueblo, Lamar, and Fort Morgan, Colo.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

Service Order No. 80 establishes the embargo and permit system on grain for sale or storage (except soybeans, under embargo No. 75) instituted last year by the Ass'n of American Railroads and the major grain market committees under embargo No. 45. It will be renewed this year if market conditions warrant.

Truck Rates for Hauling Grain

The Transportation Committee of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n reports that "the State Railroad Commission at the request of the O.D.T., is making a study of truck transportation of agricultural products. Both of these agencies fully realize the serious nature of this problem, and we believe that they will do everything possible to relieve the situation, but the O.P.A. apparently has no conception of the problem.

"The facts of the matter are, briefly, as follows: There is a shortage of trucks available for hauling agricultural products, and particularly grain. We must depend to a large extent on contract carriers, who under the O.P.A. regulations, are prohibited from charging rates higher than those in effect in March 1942 (which rates at that time were too low) even though it is admitted that operating costs have increased materially since that time. It is impossible to operate trucks at a profit under those rates, and for that reason few truckowners are interested in grain hauling. The increases granted in Decision No. 35271 were only 3 per cent and are still insufficient. The increases applied for at the July hearing in case No. 4246 average about 20 per cent, and considering operating costs which have increased, are still not particularly attractive, but we believe that if granted they will permit operators to haul grain

at a small profit. At present values, it is estimated that if all increases are granted the cost of grain to the consumer will not increase over 1 per cent."

Regular Meetings of Transportation Conservation Committee

The Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation will meet regularly on the second Tuesday of each month.

The chairman of the general committee is C. A. Lahey. Chairmen of the regional committees are:

Region 1: W. E. Maloney, traffic manager, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Region 2: Freeman Bradford, traffic manager, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

Region 3: J. B. McGinnis, traffic manager, O. Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Region 4: J. S. Brown, manager transportation department, Board of Trade, Chicago.

Region 5: W. V. Wheat, traffic manager, Peoria Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.

Region 6: A. T. Sindel, traffic manager, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Region 7: F. B. Townsend, traffic manager, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Region 8: J. A. Kuhn, traffic manager, Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

Region 9: W. R. Scott, traffic manager, Kansas City Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Region 10: D. L. Mullen, traffic manager, Wichita Board of Trade, Wichita, Kansas.

Region 11: Paul T. Jackson, sec'y, Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Region 12: Frank A. Leffingwell, sec'y, Texas and Southwestern Industrial Traffic Leagues, Dallas, Tex.

Region 13: George Work, traffic manager, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.

Region 14: R. D. Lytle (chairman), traffic manager, North Pacific Millers Ass'n, Portland, Oregon, and F. S. Clay (vice chairman), sec'y-mgr., Portland Traffic Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

Region 15: C. G. White, sec'y-traffic mgr., Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.

The executive committee is comprised of Mr. Lahey as chairman and Messrs. Townsend, Wheat, Sindel, Bradford, Brown, Maloney and Fred S. Keiser, of the O.D.T., as ex-officio member. This committee will meet on call of the chairman.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1943	1942
Chicago	55,000	7,000	30,000	74,000
Duluth-Sup.	104,420	3,635	173,000	104,505
Ft. William	50,013	72,316	408,253	189,089
Milwaukee	19,500	32,890		
Minneapolis	1,311,000	49,000	112,500	144,200
Portland	22,059	17,436		
Spokane	1,800			
Superior	55,372	5,184		120,834
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	19,800	49,500		
Kan. City	110,600	92,400	109,200	164,400
New Orleans				4,400
Omaha	1,500			
St. Joseph	3,000	4,500		3,000
St. Louis	23,800	16,800	9,800	4,200
Wichita	1,600	4,800	22,352	
CLOVER				
*Chicago	578,000	401,000	167,000	187,000
*Milwaukee	175,490	60,000	8,415	121,655
TIMOTHY				
*Chicago	892,000	580,000	121,000	
*Milwaukee	1,027,125	90,000	212,585	429,580
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	66,000	16,500	16,500	12,100
Hutchinson	8,000	1,000		
Kan. City	5,600	23,800	7,800	6,000
Wichita	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

*Pounds.



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Supply Trade

Fargo, N. D.—H. C. Wallace, pres. of the Link Mfg. Co., has been appointed a member of the farm elevator and blower industry advisory committee of the W.P.B.

New York, N. Y.—The Worcester Salt Co. has sold its business and property to the Morton Salt Co. Worcester's refinery at Silver Springs, N. Y., will continue to be operated by Morton.

Chicago, Ill.—The many grain and feed trade friends of L. M. Smith, Seedburo Equipment Co., will be pleased to learn he is making satisfactory recovery from a recent serious illness.

Persons operating under the terms of C.M.P. Regulation No. 5 are not permitted to use the M.R.O. symbol for the purpose of making allotments of controlled materials to others, by Interpretation No. 2 of that Regulation, announced Apr. 22.

Grey cast iron, malleable iron and brass and bronze pipe fittings hereafter will be administered under Limitation Order L-288, issued Apr. 17 by the War Production Board, instead of under Schedule II of Limitation Order L-42. Schedule II of L-42 is revoked, and its provisions are incorporated without modification in L-288.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Iowa companies: Hall Roberts & Son, Postville; Central Iowa Bean Mill, Gladbrook; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Beamen Cooper Co., Beamen; Farmers Coop. Elev. Co., Box Holm; Farmers Coop. Elev. Co., Pocahontas; Farmers Coop. Co., Laurel; Farmers Elevator Co., Grundy Center, and Farmers Elevator, Bode.

Additional controls over scheduling the production and distribution of anti-friction bearings are established by General Preference Order E-10, issued Apr. 14 by the War Production Board. Heretofore, scheduling in the bearing industry has been covered by a general scheduling order (M-293) which applies to the scheduling of bearings and other critical common components. The present order supplements M-293 by the inclusion of special features which are not covered by it.

Chicago, Ill.—The Cheney Steel & Wire Co. claims it has produced the outstanding successor to galvanized iron and sheet copper at about one-third the cost of the copper. The new metal is called Cheney Protected Metal. It is also claimed for the metal that it is weather proof, and resistant to moisture, heat, cold, fumes, salt air and fire. The metal is a combination of sheet steel with stearine-cottonseed pitches and pulverized slate. Readers of *The Journal* can obtain complete data relative to this metal by writing direct to the company.

Birmingham, Ala.—Fines of \$1,000 each were imposed by Judge T. A. Murphree on Alvis H. Nelson and Herman Schmell in U. S. District Court April 20, on charges of violating a wage and hour injunction issued Aug. 3, 1942. The defendants were given until 10 a. m. April 24 by Judge Murphree to pay the fines. Trial of the case lasted two days and a large number of witnesses was examined. Wage and hour attorneys charged that the defendants, who operate the Nelson & Schmell Bag Co. and the Central Bag & Burlap Co., paid employees less than the minimum wage, failed to pay time and a half for work over 40 hours a week, failed to keep proper records, kept false records, and shipped goods so produced in interstate commerce.

New York, N. Y.—After the purchase by Wininger & Selby, Inc., of the outstanding stock owned by the estate of John B. Nicholson, deceased, in The Nicholson Co., Inc., the design, construction and equipment of the reinforced concrete storage facilities in which The Nicholson Co., Inc., specialized for 29 years will continue to be carried out by the organization which the late John B. Nicholson built up during his lifetime, supplemented by the experience and ability of the executive personnel of Wininger & Selby, Inc. The two concerns are not to be merged, each continuing to operate in its particular field. The new owners bring to The Nicholson Co., Inc., assurance of increased financial stability, in addition to technical competence. The executive management will include Paul N. Rylander as vice pres., and Maurice Madison as assist. treas., with S. Edward Wininger as pres., Charles A. Selby as treas., and Cliff Scott as sec'y. Messrs. Wininger, Selby and Scott are also officers of Wininger & Selby, Inc., and are all graduate civil engineers.

Production and delivery of portable conveyors are strictly controlled under the provisions of General Limitation Order L-287, issued May 3 by the War Production Board. The order restricts acceptance or delivery of portable conveyors or parts to those covered by approved purchase orders. The new order also provides that on and after June 9, 1943, no person shall manufacture, deliver or accept the delivery of any portable conveyor or parts, unless manufactured in accordance with specifications and restrictions on the use of materials as prescribed in Schedule A attached to L-287. This restriction, however, does not apply to conveyors or parts manufactured before May 10, 1943, to a point where other use of the particular item is impracticable. Neither does it apply to any purchase order accepted by the manufacturer prior to May 10, 1943, and delivered before June 9, 1943. Restrictions on orders for repair and maintenance parts do not apply to any order of such parts for the necessary maintenance or repair of any portable conveyor in an amount not exceeding \$300 for any single portable conveyor.

Ceiling on Corn Sold to Trucker

Robert B. Adams, Des Moines, Ia., area director of the O.P.A., writes:

"If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point," quoted from ceiling order.

There has been some confusion among grain elevators, as to the maximum price on their sales to truckers, due to a provision in the regulation which allows 4c per bushel margin on sale by "wholesalers." "Wholesalers" refers to persons receiving *carloads* of corn, and reselling in l.c.l. quantities to other than farmers and feeders. For all practical purposes, this provision in the regulation does not have application in Iowa. As stated above, the maximum prices permissible on sales to truckers is the same as it was in Maximum Price Regulation No. 346, namely, the "on track" ceiling.

W.F.A. Suspends Wheat Export Subsidy

The War Food Administration has announced that the Wheat Export Subsidy, under which payments are made for wheat exported to designated foreign countries, will be suspended. Until 2 p. m. on May 14, however, the rate of payment which has prevailed since Mar. 30 will continue at 30 cents a bushel.

Suspension of the program, in operation since Dec. 2, was decided upon by W.F.A. officials to conserve U. S. wheat supplies, and to provide for increased domestic outlets for wheat both for human food and livestock feed. A total of about 6,650,000 bus. of wheat have been sold for export under this program.

Exporters have until Oct. 31, 1943, to export the wheat sold under the program, and may file claims for payment of the export subsidy thru Dec. 31, 1943. Payments are limited to exports from the United States to Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and all Central American countries except the Canal Zone.

Free movement of grain on the Great Lakes is no longer permitted, the O.D.T. having issued suspension order No. 25-4, effective as of May 3, restoring the requirement that permits be obtained for shipment of any commodity on the lakes except ore and coal, but exempting movement of grain in vessels of less than 4,400 tons.

Salesmen Hold Convention of Their Own

The representatives of the Seedburo Equipment Co., held a convention recently in the Fred Stein Laboratories at Atchison, Kan., to discuss the distribution of the Steinlite Moisture Tester. A photograph of the group is reproduced herewith.



Front Row: P. W. Burrows, J. P. Dick, W. I. Brockson, C. J. Polstra, S. J. Alexander, J. C. Kintz, C. H. Clark, F. K. Sale.
Middle Row: Fred Stein, M. J. Mains, F. Mangelsdorf, E. Fredrikson, L. W. Faulkner, R. L. Tate, E. Moore.
Back Row: E. Orvis, O. E. Bailey, J. A. Snyder, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Ruby Moore.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

El Cerrito, Cal.—J. W. Heldorn recently purchased the business interest of the B. F. Denton Feed & Fuel establishment.

Placerville, Cal.—Henry L. Swearingen and Fred S. Hannaford have taken over the Globe Mills Warehouse which they will operate as a farmers supply store.

Sacramento, Cal.—Assembly Bill 1511 has passed the Assembly and now is on 3d reading in the Senate. This bill by Clarke would make it clear that the licensing period is for the fiscal year.

Sacramento, Cal.—Roy T. Mason, chairman of the membership com'te of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, reported 74 new members had been enrolled up to and including the Fresno meeting. Of this number the General Com'te was credited with securing 20; J. B. Outsen, past president, 11; R. A. Mayer, G. G. Steere and F. E. Boss, 4 each; Harry F. Enos, 3, while other members secured two each.

Chico, Cal.—The J. H. Priel Warehouse, Sixth and Orange Sts., in which was stored a quantity of grain and other products as well as valuable machinery, burned, recently, the explosion of butane in a truck parked inside the building, starting the fire. Clyde Cunningham, 39, driver of the truck and seated in the cab at the time of the explosion, was critically burned, his burning clothing ripped from his body by witnesses.

CANADA

Portage la Prairie, Man.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.'s mill, elevator and warehouse burned recently, the loss estimated at \$75,000. The loss included 62,000 bus. of wheat and some flour, covered by insurance. The 800-bbl. mill was built in 1885 by J. McLeneghen and was bought by the Lake of the Woods Co. in 1891.

Winnipeg, Man.—For the purpose of establishing the amount of drawback to be paid on deliveries of flour and wheat products during the month of April, the Canadian Wheat Board announces that the average price established for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William and Port Arthur is 99c per bushel, and for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum \$1.06½ per bushel.

Winnipeg, Man.—Starting May 1, the Canadian Wheat Board will pay a drawback to mills in respect of flour or wheat products milled or manufactured from western wheat when sold for ships' stores, regardless of whether the flour or wheat products are for use in Canadian coastal waters or not. This will enable millers to sell all wheat products or flour for ships' stores within the domestic price ceilings. These regulations cancel instructions in effect since Sept. 11, 1942, which stated that flour sold for ships' stores would not be eligible for drawback unless it could be established that the flour was for use in Canadian coastal waters.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Western Grain Co., Ltd., is proposing to cancel the existing interest arrears of \$24 per \$100 bond by giving bondholders \$4 in Canadian funds on July 2, 1943, (after payment of the current semi-annual interest coupon of \$3, U. S. funds option, on the same date) and exchanging each \$100 of series "A" 6 per cent, three-way pay, bonds into \$120 of a new series "B" 5 per cent, first mortgage bond, payable in Canadian funds only. Bondholders were asked to attend a meeting here on June 15 to consider a resolution to this effect.

Since July 2, 1941, the company has been paying a 3 per cent semi-annual coupon.

COLORADO

Glenwood Springs, Colo.—The Farmers Mill & Feed Co. south of the city has resumed operations under the new ownership and management of Wendell A. Hutchinson of this city and Winbourn MacDonald of Meeker. Phillip Kertz is superintendent of the milling interests. The plant has undergone extensive improvements and renovations, much new equipment having been installed. A feed mixer will be installed in the near future.

Denver, Colo.—Fire in the upper floors of the Hungarian Mill, owned by the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., did considerable damage on Apr. 27. The fire department, responding quickly to the automatic fire alarm, did a good job in controlling the blaze. Damage was estimated at about \$10,000. The flames started in the loft. A conveyor belt stuck, and friction of the belt rubbing against the metal frame sent sparks into the wooden housing, while the belt burned in two and dropped to the first floor, the fire spreading to fifteen other shafts.

Montrose, Colo.—The Montrose Flour Milling Co. owned by the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co., was totally destroyed by fire originating in a choked grain leg on Apr. 27. Damage was estimated at more than \$75,000. Lloyd Case, manager, was trapped by the flames in the top of the building when he climbed up to investigate the blaze. He jumped 70 ft., breaking his leg, and was rushed to the hospital where his condition was described as "critical" due to the leg injury and severe burns. Several workers also were cut off by the fire and were forced to jump from the second floor. Some of them suffered minor burns.

Denver, Colo.—The purchase of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co. properties by the Union Securities Co., investment bankers of New York, N. Y., is expected to be completed by May 15, many details of the sale having already been concluded. It is planned to elect as president of the company Guy A. Thomas of Minneapolis, Minn., former chairman of the Commander Larabee Milling Co., and Fred W. Lake, recently resigned as vice-president of the Continental Grain Co., head of the grain department. Mr. Lake is recognized as an outstanding merchandiser of grain. The new sales manager also will be announced at completion of the sale. Union Securities plans a public offering of the securities of the company which has 26 flour mills and 184 elevators or warehouses in eight states. It is understood here that the machinery offered for sale by the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co. from the Pride of the Rockies mill has been withdrawn, and the equipment earmarked for the new owners of the company. Originally the Pride of the Rockies machinery was not included in the sale of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., to the Union Securities Co., altho the building was to be taken over by the new owners. But sale of the machinery to outside interests was stopped.

ILLINOIS

Ullrich (Lake City p.o.), Ill.—Frank Woods is a new employee at the F. W. DeHart elevator.

Carthage, Ill.—The Carthage Elevator has purchased the machinery of the former W. E. Scott feed mill and will move it to a location near the elevator.

Martinsville, Ill.—The Oscar Shawver elevator was badly damaged by high winds on Apr. 9.

Thawville, Ill.—John Bridson has returned to his work at his elevator after an absence with mumps and complications.

Ridgeville, Ill.—The friends of John Osterbur of the Osterbur Grain Co., will be grieved to learn of his death Apr. 16.

Lake City, Ill.—Roy Wilson is new manager of the Sullivan Grain Co.'s local elevator. O. E. Wagahoff will be his helper.

Springfield, Ill.—James E. Scattergood, 55, owner of the Scattergood Feed & Oil Co., died at St. John's Hospital Apr. 26.

Paxton, Ill.—The Shelby Grain Co. has installed a new truck scale, 30-ton with 10 by 40 ft. deck, and Automatic Printograph.

Danvers, Ill.—Guy Jones, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Eagle, Neb., is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator, taking over his new duties May 1.

Cereal (Forrest p.o.), Ill.—Harry Tjardes of Strawn, Ill., has purchased the elevator owned by J. V. Sohn and will take possession May 17. Ira Lehman will remain as manager.

Carlyle, Ill.—The Hallerman elevator recently purchased by the Huegely Co-op. Elevtr. & Milling Co. of Nashville, will be reopened for business on June 1, with Laverne Hustede in charge.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—A. Frank Orr, Sr., 58, who with his son, A. Frank Orr, Jr., operated the Bluff City Mills here, died unexpectedly Apr. 26 of a heart attack. He had worked that day as usual, suffering the heart attack at his home that night.

Arenzville, Ill.—Charles Schnitker has been appointed to fill the vacancy at the Arenzville-Hagener Farmers Grain Co. elevator caused by the resignation of Floyd Nordsiek who recently was elected commissioner of highways of Arenzville Township.

Decatur, Ill.—A petition for permission to close North Union St. from the Wabash railroad tracks past the Decatur Milling Co. property was presented to the city council recently by the milling company. In another petition the company seeks to have an alley vacated running into the company property off North Church St. The milling company will then use the alley as storage space. The petitions were referred to the city planning commission.

Tuscola, Ill.—Grain dealers in surrounding territory attended a meeting in the Tuscola Chamber of Commerce building Apr. 22 when H. K. Allen, State Price official from Springfield and other members of the State Price staff were present to answer questions and give interpretations on O.P.A. ceiling prices for corn and small grains. W. E. Culbertson of Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, were among those attending the meeting.

Urbana, Ill.—If certain climate conditions prevail this summer fully 20 to 25 per cent of the Illinois corn crop may be destroyed by the corn borer, Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois college of agriculture predicted Apr. 30, speaking at a luncheon for members of the state general assembly. That means that 18 to 20 million bushels of corn stands to be lost and that means a quarter of a million pounds of pork, he stated. The corn borer has been moving westward. Last year it infested the eastern counties of the state. This year it will spread throughout the state, he said.

Laura, Ill.—Howard Pierson who has been employed at the Farmers Elevator for a number of years, resigned recently to accept a position as manager of an elevator at Mineral.

Boody, Ill.—Dean M. Unzicker, 35, former manager of the B. & B. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$12,574.52 from company funds, supplied \$10,000 and was released pending a hearing before Justice J. Carl Harry May 4. He entered a plea of innocent to the charge. He was manager of the elevator until Mar. 18, when he disappeared while an audit was being made of the company accounts. Arlie B. Scott, Niantic, president of the elevator company, made complaint for the warrant against his former employee. States Attorney Ivan J. Hutchens said Unzicker had made a signed statement, confessing that he took sums of money from the firm by which he had been employed a number of years, but Unzicker claimed the shortage would not total the amount named in the warrant. He said that he "had just spent the money."

Charleston, Ill.—The Charleston Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire early the morning of Apr. 18, the blaze believed to have been of incendiary origin. Firemen were called to the scene first by a railroad tower operator who reported cobs were afire behind the building. Within a few minutes a second call came stating the elevator was on fire. The flames spread so rapidly it was impossible to check the fire. The building and its contents were consumed. Edward Whalen, owner, stated the elevator contained approximately 28,000 bus. of ear corn, 20,000 bus. of shelled corn, 2,500 bus. of seed soybeans, 600 bus. of oats, and 300 bus. of wheat. He estimated the loss at more than \$80,000. The elevator office, a brick building nearby, was saved. Mr. Whalen stated he planned to rebuild the elevator in time for storage of this year's crops and will start work to secure priorities needed at once. The blaze was communicated to the elevator from the outside, at the northeast corner of the building. An investigation is underway. Fire officials had been investigating what had been believed to be an attempt to set fire to the Rankin elevator a block west, where employees had found a small fire just inside the cobhouse door recently on coming to work one morning. The fire, all arranged in a neat setting, had gone out before igniting the building. A close watch was kept on the building thereafter.

CHICAGO NOTES

The annual meeting of the Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists held May 3 resulted in the election of F. D. Machon as chairman. Vice chairman elected was former Sec'y-Treas. F. C. Buzzelle. E. A. Vaupel was elected sec'y-treas.

More than 100 members of the Chicago Feed Club attended the Apr. 16 meeting and were entertained by Frank Priebe of Priebe & Sons, who told of his tour of South American countries. A com'te on membership was appointed, consisting of C. W. Sievert, John Mecking and J. G. Nellis. Five new members were admitted.

C. A. Lahey, Quaker Oats Co., member of the Traffic Com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been appointed chairman of the Grain & Grain Products Conservation Com'te of the O.D.T. and I.C.C. The purpose of the com'te is to make concentrated effort to move the grain of the country with dispatch and the minimum use of equipment, manpower and motive power of the railroads.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—William B. Smith, 78, weighmaster for the Board of Trade for a number of years, died recently.—P. J. P.

Lynn, Ind.—The Lynn Elvtr. Co. has been appointed the authorized dealer for Master Mix feeds and supplies. The elevator offers grinding and mixing service for the convenience of its customers.

Goodland, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. is building a 40 ft. high and 12 ft. square grain drier on the east side of the elevator.

Milan, Ind.—Paul G. Wiley, manager of the Milan Feed & Grain Co. elevator, formerly the H. H. Crum Elevator, is moving his family here from Westport.

Eaton, Ind.—Clyde Poe, manager of Goodrich Bros. elevator, suffered a badly broken leg when he was caught in a belt, and has been on crutches for 16 weeks.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Handy Electric Mills, Inc., has been organized; incorporators, D. W. McMillen, Jr., George C. Thomas and Edward T. Schele; 1,000 shares, n.p.v.—P. J. P.

Vincennes (R. R. 4), Ind.—The Oexmann Grain Corp., feed business, 20 shares n.p.v., has been organized; incorporators, Albert Oexmann, Oskar P. Oexmann and Gilbert H. Oexmann.—P. J. P.

Cumberland, Ind.—William Gale, 79, who entered the grain and flour business with his father and operated the Gale Milling Co. for 20 years, died May 1 at his home after an illness of two months.—P. J. P.

Vincennes, Ind.—Fire on May 6 destroyed the Baltic Mills & Products Co. plant engaged in government work, resulting in an estimated \$75,000 loss. Firemen from neighboring cities were rushed here to keep the flames from spreading. The Baltic Mills, owned and operated by O. T. Stout and Orris Wright, were constructed in 1936. In the grain elevator approximately 15,000 bus. of corn, wheat and soybeans were burned. The loss is covered by insurance, but difficulty in obtaining material and machinery may delay rebuilding.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Smith's Super Service, Fayette; Belanger Farm Equipment Co., Lowell; Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elevator, Effner; Iroquois Roller Mills, Rensselaer; Hirsch-Depoy Grain Co., Grass Creek; Farmers Coal, Feed & Seed Co., Goshen; Robinson Milling Co., Perrysville; Grabill Grain & Milling Co., Grabill; Burney Grain & Coal Co., Burney; Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., Tab; Farmers Elevator, Mt. Vernon; Leiter's Ford Elevator, Leiters Ford.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Traer, Ia.—Contract for erection of a hemp mill here was let by the C.C.C. to A. R. Coffeen.

Boone, Ia.—Contract for erection of the government hemp mill here was awarded Lippert Bros.

West Branch, Ia.—Rollo Crew and Arnold Jensen are opening a feed and produce store here.

Lime Springs, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Feed Co. has taken over the Huntting Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Stratford, Ia.—Hugo Lehman of Woodward is new manager of the Stratford Grain & Supply Co. elevator.

Humboldt, Ia.—The C.C.C. awarded contract to James Thompson & Sons for building the local hemp mill.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Contract for erection of a hemp mill here has been awarded to A. R. Coffeen by the C.C.C.

Hampton, Ia.—The C.C.C. awarded contract for building the local government hemp mill to James Thompson & Sons.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Contract for erection of a hemp mill here has been awarded James Thompson & Sons by the C.C.C.

Algona, Ia.—Contract for a hemp mill to be built here was awarded the Rye & Henkel Const. Co. by the C.C.C.—A. G. T.

Britt, Ia.—Contract for the government hemp mill to be built here was awarded the Rye & Henkel Const. Co.—A. G. T.

Rockford, Ia.—Contract for erection of the government hemp mill here was awarded the Rye & Henkel Const. Co.—A. G. T.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Contract for erection of the government hemp mill here has been awarded to James Thompson & Sons.

West Branch, Ia.—Marvin Butler will have charge of the Wilder Grain uptown store. He is moving his family here from Downey.

Mason City, Ia.—Contract for construction of the government hemp mill to be built here was awarded the Rye & Henkel Const. Co. by the C.C.C.—A. G. T.

Clarion, Ia.—Priorities for the necessary expellers and driers for the proposed soybean processing mill to be located here, have been granted by the W.P.B.

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Sheldon, Ia.—The priorities for the necessary expellers and driers to be installed in the proposed local soybean processing plant, have been granted by the W.P.B.

Laurens, Ia.—The E. T. Lyons Feed Mill was shut down temporarily recently when the generator on the diesel engine broke down and it was necessary to await repairs.

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elevator formerly operated by John Coert. All local elevators are now owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wellman, Ia.—The Wade Feed Co. is moving to the building vacated by the Wehrle Motor Co. in an expansion program. Elwin P. Wade, proprietor, stated he will purchase a feed grinder.

Jefferson, Ia.—Capt. Robert T. Milligan, a member of the Milligan Grain Co., who was reported missing in action in Africa, is a prisoner in Germany the government has notified his wife.

Colo, Ia.—Sergt. Robt. Ray, son of Dwight Ray, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. here, who was reported as missing in action in Africa on Mar. 10, is a prisoner of war of the Italians. —A. G. T.

Gillett Grove, Ia.—A. L. Evans, for the past 17 years manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator, has resigned, to devote his full time to farming. Ray Schone of Quimby has succeeded him as manager of the elevator.

Manchester, Ia.—J. B. Fox of Oelwein, who recently purchased the Davis Feed Co. from John M. Brayton, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for erection of a modern, complete mill for grinding and mixing feed.

Jowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is installing a 2½-ton Robinson Force Feed Mixer. Material will be fed into the top of the mixer by a Pedelty Vortocase Blower. Clyde T. Hoffman is manager of the feed plant.

Charter Oak, Ia.—John J. Hansen, well known feed dealer, sponsored a feed clinic the evening of Apr. 24 at Town Hall, designed to help farmers produce more food with less feed. Scott Mayberry of the Manning Mills served pancakes to those present.

Stratford, Ia.—Harold Christensen, manager of the Stratford Grain & Supply Co., promoter for a soybean processing plant to be located here, has announced that the W.P.B. has granted the necessary priorities for expellers and driers needed in the proposed mill.

Malvern, Ia.—John Waller, grain dealer and operator of a fleet of trucks, was fined \$100 and costs in justice court here recently when he was convicted of assault and injuring Glen Eacrett, town street commissioner, in an argument over Waller's failure to return a main-tainer he had borrowed from the town.

Estherville, Ia.—Construction of a warehouse and fill for Greig & Co. was completed recently. The new addition contains a large feed mixer and hammer mill, housed in the former Greig elevator west of the Rock Island yards. The new galvanized covered warehouse has a capacity of five carloads of feed and contains two bulk bins and an added loading deck. It is 30 x 46 ft. in size and so built that a second story can be added after the war. A full basement houses part of the 60-h.p. hammer mill and a bag chute that is used in storing feed.

Ottumwa, Ia.—G. Frank Spry, 75, grain man and a leading civic worker, died May 1 at the Ottumwa Hospital. On Apr. 26 he fell at his home, suffering a broken shoulder and other injuries, and was taken to the hospital. He had been in failing health before the accident. From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Spry represented the Kizer & Pearson Milling Co., as a salesman; for 10 years following he was with the Jones & Buchanan Grain Co.; in 1902 he became a partner in the Spry Bros. Grain Co. where he had given active and personal supervision for more than 40 years.

Laurens, Ia.—Ray Gustafson, a farmer living southwest of here, was injured recently when he stepped back into an open grain pit at the Piper Grain & Milling Co. He had driven to the elevator to unload some grain. As he reached up to take the canvas off the pick-up truck, he fell. His back was wrenched and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the Fort Dodge Lutheran Hospital for treatment.

KANSAS

Mingo, Kan.—The Fuller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Westfall, Kan.—Ben Munson & Sons are waterproofing the grain pit of the Wyatt Grain Co. elevator.

Aliceville, Kan.—High winds caused a small amount of damage to the Crook Grain Co. elevator recently.

Buhler, Kan.—J. C. Regier, president of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., again is mayor after a recess of ten years.

Ellis, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Narka, Kan.—A. C. Fencil has purchased the Farmers Elevator of which he has been manager for the past eight years.

Glasco, Kan.—The Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 24. The loss was small.

Wichita, Kan.—Sam P. Wallingford of the Wallingford Grain Corp. has been confined to his home because of illness. He was stricken ill recently while at his office and was taken to his home.

Salina, Kan.—Curry S. Hopper, for 15 years a wire house representative on the Kansas City Board of Trade, recently resigned his position with J. S. Bache & Co. there, to accept a position as head of the grain department of the Robinson Milling Co. Before joining the Bache firm three years ago Mr. Hopper was for 12 years representative on the Kansas City Board of Trade floor for Lamson Bros. & Co. Mr. Hopper in his new position will handle the grain business for the flour mill and also the company's extensive country elevator operations.

Salina, Kan.—Dave Lorenz, after 25 years with Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, has entered into the grain business for himself under the name of Dave Lorenz Grain Co.

Plainville, Kan.—The Plainville Milling & Elvtr. Co. has repaired its dump pit and put in a new driveway and dump grate. A new elevator belt and cups were installed recently also.

Westfall, Kan.—The cupola of the Farmers Elevator is being raised. Calumet Buckets, Howell Distributor, and a new loading spout are being installed. Ben Munson & Sons are doing the work.

Liberal, Kan.—J. H. Salley sold his interests in the J. H. Salley Co. to Joe Pittman, recently, who took charge several weeks ago. The firm name has been changed to Joe Pittman Feed & Grain Merchant.

Munden, Kan.—Jerry Djmal and William Blecka, owners of the Munden Grain & Feed Co., have sold the business to the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. of Salina. Jack Coulson of Jewell City will be manager.

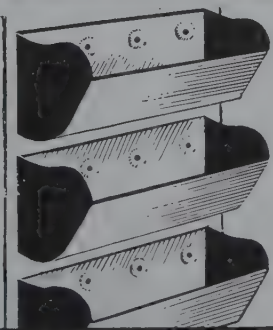
Dodge City, Kan.—Sec'y J. F. Moyer, some of the directors and members of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n, held an informal dinner Apr. 27, in the President Hotel, Kansas City, preceding the Westberg meeting.

Norton, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator's roof was given a new coat of aluminum paint recently. The company is giving the former Farmers Elevator, which it purchased last February, a complete remodeling and repairing. Bert Conover is manager of both elevators.

Gypsum, Kan.—Lloyd Morrison and the Morrison Elvtr. Co. have purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. real estate and equipment which they have had under lease since June 1, 1942. The Farmers Co. a co-operative, will be reorganized. George H. Bishop is local manager for the Morrison Elvtr. Co.

Salina, Kan.—A dust explosion in the head house of an elevator of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., on May 3 killed William Jones, elevator superintendent, and Lyle Cline and his son, Leo, missing for some time, whose bodies were in one of the grain pits. The explosion, terrific in its force, damaged machinery and buried the three men in the debris. Fire followed. The elevator contained about 450,000 bus. of wheat, U. S. Levine, elevator foreman, stated. The head house is across the street from the company's office.

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Hudson, Kan.—William Krug, president of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., was re-elected mayor for his tenth consecutive term.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—Vandals recently broke windows in the Owensboro Milling Co. building.

Stanford, Ky.—The Baughman Milling Co. mill sustained a small loss recently from high winds.

Aberdeen, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Flour Mill property was bid in by Bernard and Clay Fossitt of Eastland recently at public auction.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—T. C. Coleman, 47, of Clegg Coleman & Sons, died at his home May 1. The company handles hay, grain and feed, and operated a milling business.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Callahan & Sons, grain elevator operators, filed amended articles of incorporation, extending corporate life for fifty years and fixing debt limit at \$1,000,000.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry B. Hewett, 69, a member of the former grain firm of Bingham & Hewett, but for the past several years manager of the First Kentucky Fire Insurance Co., died May 1, after an operation and illness of several weeks.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—A Jefferson Circuit Court judgment denying Arthur L. Raidt, assistant treasurer of Ballard & Ballard Co., damages he claimed from an Army Medical Corps officer for injuries suffered in an automobile accident, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today at Frankfurt. Raidt sued for \$11,100 damages he said was due him after the collision of his automobile and a car driven by Lieut. Rankin C. Blount, on Aug. 27, 1941. Raidt appealed when a jury returned a verdict in favor of Lieutenant Blount. Upholding the lower court, the appellate tribunal said no erroneous instructions were given the jury, as Raidt claimed.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

East LeRoy, Mich.—The Daniel S. Case elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Erie, Mich.—The Erie Elvtr. Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Cadillac, Mich.—The Cadillac Co-operative Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Hemlock, Mich.—The Hemlock Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Detroit, Mich.—Fred W. Thomas, vice-pres. of the Larowe Milling Co., has been appointed executive vice-pres. of the organization.

Richville, Mich.—We have installed a new Advance Blue Streak Hammer Mill and added another 1½-ton mixer in our feed room.—Richard Hoerlein.

Dowagiac, Mich.—John Dean, member of the local high school faculty, has resigned from the teaching staff and plans to go into the milling business at Cassopolis at the end of the school year.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Glen B. Kent, who in 1915 established the Glen B. Kent Grain & Produce Co. which had shipping stations throughout Michigan and elevator and milling interests in several states, died recently. He had been a resident here for 45 years.

Petoskey, Mich.—Guy R. Hankey, 61, until two years ago manager of the Hankey Milling Co., founded by his father, Christopher F. Hankey, died at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, recently, following a short illness and surgery. His son, Louis, succeeded him in the management of the Hankey Milling Co. Among plants built by the company in northern Michigan were those here, and at Harbor Springs, Mancelona, Gaylord, Onaway and Boyne Falls.

MINNESOTA

Maynard, Minn.—Sealed bids were received until May 4 for the sale of the Harris Elevator.

Milroy, Minn.—The Millroy mill reopened under the new owners, Cargill, Inc., with Harry Mickelson as operator.

Blakeley, Minn.—The M.W.A. Hall has been purchased by the Blakeley Grain & Feed Co., who will use it as a warehouse.

Wilmot, Minn.—Fred Alberts was voted in as manager of the Farmers Elevator at a recent meeting of directors of the company.

Lake Bronson, Minn.—Ellis Fertig of Hallock is the new manager of the Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Chris Helgeson, who resigned.

New London, Minn.—A new scale and joists have been installed at the New London Coal & Grain Co. elevator. The doors have been raised to a height of 11 ft.

Minnesota Falls (Granite Falls p.o.), Minn.—A new office was completed recently at the Minnesota Falls Co-op. Ass'n elevator. The driveway also has been enlarged.

Morgan, Minn.—C. A. Potter, who purchased the elevator and business of the Morgan Grain Co., has taken charge. The new firm will be known as the Potter Grain & Fuel Co.

Marshall, Minn.—John Herfkens, Jr., former Hartington, Neb., resident who has been employed by Cargill, Inc., in Sioux City, has been transferred to the company's local elevator.

Princeton, Minn.—The Hagen Feed Mill, purchased by the Co-operative Creamery Co., will be known as the Princeton Co-operative Feed Mill and will be managed by Elmer Lund.

Savage, Minn.—The U.S.S. "Agawam," the first tanker built here at the Cargill, Inc., shipyard, was scheduled to be launched May 6. It is to be used in the South American oil trade.

Hanska, Minn.—Fred A. Bjornberg, who was manager of the local New Ulm Roller Mill elevator for several years prior to the recent sale of the New Ulm Roller Mill to the Eagle Roller Mill, has opened a feed store.

Lyle, Minn.—George Butts, manager of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. elevator, is in Matawan looking after the company's elevator business there during the absence of the manager who is in the hospital. N. Severson is relief manager here during Mr. Butts' absence.

Marshall, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n resumed its group meetings Apr. 13 with a gathering held here in the Knights of Columbus Hall, after a lapse of six months due to the tire and gas conservation program. A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, reported on the progress of bills in the current session of the state legislature. C. E. Parrish, supervisor of local grain warehouses, reported the amended grain warehouse act had passed both the house and senate and was waiting the governor's signature. A. L. Stanchfield of A. L. Stanchfield & Co., Minneapolis, told of the great demand for high protein feeds and urged all members of the grain and feed industries to give all possible co-operation in the program to conserve existing supplies. William Covington, O.P.A., Des Moines, led a discussion on the rationing of feeds and grain and the ceilings which now exist on practically all feed items. Questions were answered on these subjects. A. J. Olson, of the University of Minnesota, was present and made a short talk. A lunch followed the business session.

Duluth, Minn.—Dudley J. Russell, president of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., has been called to duty in the United States Naval Reserve as ensign, to be stationed at the naval air station at Quonset Point, R. I. Mr. Russell has been affiliated with the milling concern since 1936. During his absence W. P. Majo, vice-pres., will be in charge.

Duluth, Minn.—Jas. R. Stewart and Wm. Dalrymple of Minneapolis have petitioned the court to dissolve the Duluth Board of Trade, alleging that Duluth has ceased to be an active market for grain. The Board of Trade answered that the two men had failed to keep themselves in good standing, and there is no basis for any claim that a trustee or a receiver should be appointed.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Officers and directors of Cream of Wheat Corp., headed by F. Bull, president, were re-elected at the annual meeting recently.

Plans have been completed for remodeling the offices and adding a one-story concrete block and frame addition vault for Maney Bros. Mill & Elvtr., Inc., at 2214 Snelling Ave.

Philip W. Pillsbury, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was elected a vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the recent annual convention of the latter.

James M. Wallace, 63, who had been associated with the grain trade since 1901, working for the Van Dusen Harrington Co. and E. S. Woodworth, in recent years trading in his own name, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Apr. 23.

Whitney Eastman will join General Mills as an executive in the field of special investigation and research on May 15. He until recently was vice-pres. and director of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. with which he had been associated since 1928.—P. J. P.

Old Paramount Mill, recently sold thru a tax forfeiture sale for \$20,000, after going begging for bidders on opening day of sale, is undergoing repairs and remodeling. The unoccupied six-story concrete mill and a two-story 60 ft. x 110 ft. office building comprised the property sold. A permit for \$2,000, in alterations and repairs on one building was issued. A. M. Gunn, attorney, bought the mill for clients he declined to name.

William H. Bovey, 72, a leader in local milling industry for half a century, and prominent in civic life, died of a heart attack Apr. 26. He was stricken while at the wheel of his automobile in Edina. He was able to steer his car to the curb before he died. For the last 15 years Mr. Bovey had been vice-pres. of the Cannon Valley Milling Co., which he controlled jointly with his son, William H. Bovey, Jr., who is president. Prior to that he had been associated for 33 years with Washburn-Crosby Co., winning promotion to director and vice-pres. in charge of milling operations.

F. R. Betkey, who has represented the Brown Grain Co. on the road for the past 30 years, has joined the Dinham-Seim Co. and will have, for territory South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota. Mr. Betkey will continue to reside at Bridgewater, S. D. Rufus Godfrey, for many years connected with the old firm of McDonald-Wyman Co., in which company he was an officer, also has joined the sales force of the Dinham-Seim Co., whom he will represent on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He has had many years of experience in selling cash grain, particularly wheat.



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Contracts for erection of three Minnesota hemp plants, located at Mapleton, Sherburn and Jackson, have been let by the C.C.C. to George J. Grant Const. Co. and Fred R. Comb Co. Contracts had been let previously for eight other plants in this state. Each plant will cost about \$335,000 when completed.—P. J. P.

General Mills, Inc. recently purchased additional property adjoining its naval ordnance plant in Northeast Minneapolis, a two-story building with 51,000 sq. ft. of floor space, to be used temporarily as a warehouse. The company recently leased an abandoned school building in the same neighborhood, from the city. L. R. Jamison has been appointed president of the farm service division of General Mills, Inc., to succeed Terry F. Yarger, H. A. Bullis, president, announced May 3. Mr. Yarger is retiring due to ill health. The department operates 121 stores in New England, the Middle Atlantic, Midwest and Pacific Coast states, and Florida. Mr. Jamison joined General Mills in 1934, and has served as comptroller, general manager and vice-president.

MISSOURI

Madison, Mo.—James Hopper, employed at the Stamper Co. feed mill, caught his right hand in a corn grinder while attempting to push wet corn thru the grinder Apr. 24, severely injuring the first three fingers of the hand. He was taken to Woodland Hospital for treatment.—P. J. P.

Thayer, Mo.—The White River Flour & Feed Co. recently purchased a building located along the Frisco tracks, and is repairing and improving the new quarters. The company is owned by Tom Dawe and George Landes. Mr. Dawe, however, is operating the business as Mr. Landes is in the Army.

Clinton, Mo.—John A. Crook, Sr., 60, was killed at the Commander-Larabee Flour Mill where he was employed early May 7, fatally injured when he was caught in a drive belt which threw him against a roll and onto the floor. Mr. Crook had been employed at the mill for 13 years and was second miller. He was alone at the time of the accident.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The M.F.A., which recently purchased the Pollock Mill & Elvtr. Co. properties here, and will take over as soon as all details of the deal will have been completed, expects to establish a soybean meal plant in place of the flour milling equipment as soon as priorities and equipment can be obtained for that purpose, officials of the company stated.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ernest M. Hibbs on Apr. 15 resigned as manager of the millfeed department of B. C. Christopher Co. to join the staff of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. In his new connection he will handle the firm's millfeed operations and will replace Lawrence Schwenk who is now in the Army. Mr. Hibbs was with the Christopher firm as department manager for 21 years.

Boonville, Mo.—Prospects of getting delivery of milling equipment to replace that destroyed in the fire Apr. 18 that destroyed the Boonville Mills Co. plant are encouraging, O. F. Kelley, president and general manager of the company, stated, following announcement that the milling unit will be restored as soon as possible. The problem of rebuilding seems greater than that of getting equipment, he stated. When approval of the building is given, a reinforced concrete structure, having the same cubic feet capacity but being narrower, longer and taller, will be constructed on the old site. The new building will be built well above the flood danger line, officials stated.

Higginsville, Mo.—Pres. Guy F. Goode and Sec'y A. H. Meinershagen presided at an informal dinner of the Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n in the President Hotel, Kansas City, Apr. 28.

Kansas City, Mo.—Max Bates, associated with E. L. Rickel in the grain merchandising business, is applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from the late C. V. Purcell. The membership was sold for \$2,500.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The soybean processing plant of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. was destroyed by fire the night of May 3. The plant had been shut down for installation of new machinery at the time of the blaze. A night watchman discovered the fire in the fifth floor, top of the mill. Several hours later a second fire was discovered in a large two-story warehouse immediately south of the mill which also was destroyed. Dwight Dannen, manager, stated rebuilding would start immediately. Requests for priority ratings to obtain materials needed to rebuild the three big warehouses that burned have been sent to Washington, he stated, and prompt action is expected. Some new machinery already has arrived. It is expected to have the processing plant in operation within two weeks, he added. The loss, estimated at \$50,000, was covered by insurance. Included in the loss was 10,000 bus. of beans, badly charred by the heat and flames, in a large steel tank west of the burned warehouses.—P. J. P.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual meeting at Hotel Jefferson May 17-19.

James J. Gilmartin, 71, who retired after 45 years as head of the Merchants Exchange grain department, died Apr. 26, following a paralytic stroke.—P. J. P.

Charles Stewart Moffitt, 83, a retired grain broker, connected with the Moffitt & Napier grain brokers for 42 years, died May 2. He had been in failing health for several years.—P. J. P.

A feed jobbers com'te in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is being appointed by S. L. Rice, president of the ass'n. Mr. Rice wishes on this com'te members who are leaders in various jobbing fields, millfeeds, mixed feeds, oil meals, cakes, etc., it being his plan to have the com'te represent all types of jobbers and all important geographical jobbing areas. The com'te will have some important duties to perform in a short time and various contacts are to be made with the O.P.A. A retail feed com'te within the ass'n was appointed earlier this year and has held two meetings with others scheduled for the near future.

MONTANA

Virgelle, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Highwood, Mont.—John E. Mee is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator.

NEBRASKA

Elm Creek, Neb.—The Elm Creek Alfalfa Mill is being gotten ready for the season's work of dehydrating.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—Chester Shaw is back at his job at the Farmers Elevator after having been ill with the mumps.

Crofton, Neb.—William Finnegan will return here from Shelton May 15, to take charge of the Fuller Grain Co. elevator.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has installed a new 2-ton feed mixer. Plans are underway to rebuild the feed mill.

Adams, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. office building near the Burlington depot has been sold and will be moved to a farm.

Cozad, Neb.—We had a very good year; paid 8 per cent on stock, 8 per cent dividend.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., W. G. Adams, mgr.

Ithaca, Neb.—Albin Pearson of Shelby arrived recently to take charge of the Farmers Elevator. Chas. Hass has taken over work at the elevator.

Emerson, Neb.—Don McCorkindale has been appointed manager of the Crowell Elevator, succeeding F. S. Pendlay, who has been transferred to Magnet, Neb.

Stanton, Neb.—Farmers Store, Inc., has been incorporated, to conduct a feed store and grocery. Capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, Ray Chilcoat, William Frank, William Kment.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper elevator was robbed of about 25 bus. of corn recently by thieves who gained access to the plant by prying open a door, John Mutenmaier, manager, reported.

Clarkson, Neb.—L. J. Evert has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Jos. J. Jirovec who resigned recently to accept a position in Omaha.

Shelton, Neb.—William Finnegan, manager of the Uptdike Grain Corp. here, has resigned his position, effective May 15, and will return to his former home at Crofton to take charge of an elevator for the Fuller Grain Co.

Bostwick, Neb.—Ed Stutesman of Guide Rock, is new manager of the L. W. Ely & Son elevator. Marvin Somerhalder, former manager, recently resigned from the position to attend school at Omaha to fit himself to be a grain inspector.

Pawnee City, Neb.—An addition is being built to the Farmers Union Elevator to house a new feed mixing room and warehouse with overhead storage bins. The company recently added an electric bag sewing machine at its feed mill.

Alma, Neb.—The Snyder Elevator, operated by Vic Snyder for the past several years, was sold to the Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange, to become effective June 1. Mr. Snyder will continue active management of the elevator until that date.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Genevieve Laschankzy, whose left hand was severely crushed in machinery at Gooch's Mill, several weeks ago, is recovering from the amputation of the small finger and a portion of the hand, which was performed two weeks ago.

Blair, Neb.—Ben Reeh, manager of the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., was speaker at a recent Rotary Club meeting. He demonstrated the use of new moisture testing equipment which his company recently installed and told of the methods of grading grain and the reasons for dockage.

Blair, Neb.—The Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a com'te to investigate the proposal of establishing an alfalfa dehydration plant here. James Kelly, former Pennsylvanian, is interested in placing the plant here. On the com'te are Bernard Reeh, E. D. Fahrney and Martin Kuhr.



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Beatrice, Neb.—Black Bros. Flour Mills Co. property has been purchased by the O. A. Cooper Milling Co. of Humboldt, the deal including the stock and poultry feed mill on South Third St., two elevators at Third and Market and First and Court. The O. A. Cooper Co. recently had leased the mill. Black Bros. will continue to handle their own feed milling business.

OMAHA LETTER

The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting in the Grain Exchange Apr. 11. J. C. Swinbank is sec'y.

Omaha, Neb.—The Florence Feed & Livestock Sales Co. has been instructed to get permission of its neighbors before converting the old Streamline Lumber Co. property into a stock sales barn.

Jos. F. Jirovec, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Supply Co. elevator at Clarkson, Neb., for 25 years, has been appointed sec'y and treasurer of the state organization of the Farmers Union.

Christopher C. Crowell, Jr., 68, president of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. the past 30 years, died May 4 in a local hospital. The Crowell Elvtr. Co. has ten elevators located at Concord, Dixon, Dodge, Emmerson, Funk, Magnet, Newman Grove, Petersburg, Raeville and Winside.

NEW ENGLAND

Winterport, Me.—Stock owned by the Summers Fertilizer Co. and stored in the Terminal Potato Warehouse was damaged by fire on Apr. 3.

NEW JERSEY

Glen Ridge, N. J. — New members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants include: L. L. Streeter & Sons Co., Inc., Johnstown, N. Y.; Schnurr & Wood, Delmar, N. Y.; Malcolm R. Grahame, Salt Point, N. Y.; Ernest Vogler & Son, Hawley, Pa.; Vincent Schoonmaker, Youngsville, N. Y.; Frank N. Kyser, Minoa, N. Y.; Wortman Mills, Pottersville, N. J.; The Birkett Mills, Pen Yan, N. Y.; W. A. Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.; Honesdale Flour & Feed Co., Honesdale, Pa.; L. W. Baldwin Co., Murray Hill, N. J.; Caldwell Feed Store, Caldwell, N. J.; Pierson's Mill, Maplewood, N. J.; Farm Service Exchange, Morris-town, N. J.; John J. Hess, Kinzer, Pa.; United Cooperative Farmers, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass., and Frank P. Seelos & Son, Honey Falls, N. Y. Louis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, is sec'y of the association.

NEW YORK

Mattituck, N. Y.—Fire from an incinerator caused a damage loss to some farm machinery in the yard of the Sidney P. Tuthill plant recently.

New York, N. Y.—James T. Lipford, formerly local manager for the International Milling Co., now is operating as an independent broker here, representing the Bay State Milling Co. of Winona, Minn.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The A.F.L. Flour, Feed & Cereal Mill Workers Union has received a W.L.B. approval of a 4c an hour general wage increase for employees of the Rex Grain & Milling Co., Inc., with the exception of the batch mixer men, for whom a 3c increase has been approved, and the mixer men who are expected to receive a 1½c boost. The increases must be approved by the economic stabilization director before becoming effective.

NORTH DAKOTA

Honeyford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Niagara, N. D.—The Niagara Elvtr. Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently from high winds.

Mandan, N. D.—Joseph Frankl, 62, Russell-Miller Milling Co. employe here, died Apr. 16 in a Mandan hospital of pneumonia.

Edmore, N. D.—Hugh Erickson, manager of the Edmore Shipping & Supply Co., the past five years, resigned his position, effective May 1.

Maddock, N. D.—Lew Palmer, manager of the Maddock Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, is leaving the position this month after a number of years of successful management.

Max, N. D.—Robert Chewakin, manager of the Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, resigned the position recently and has returned to farming. Clarence T. Jacobson, former assistant, is now in full charge.

Glenburn, N. D.—Rolland Johnson, for several years manager of the local Farmers Union elevator, has purchased the J. A. Carroll Independent Elevator. He states he will operate as an independent dealer in grain, feed, fuel and other products allied to the elevator business.

OHIO

Creston, O.—Daniel F. Manning, 70, at one time employed by the Creston Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Metamora, O.—The Metamora Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently, the loss small.

Castalia, O.—The Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Columbus, O.—Charles Thomas, 73, a retired millwright for the Gwinn Milling Co., died at his home in Circleville, Apr. 28, after a long illness.—P. J. P.

Newcomerstown, O.—Fire damaged an electric motor at the Farm Buro Ass'n elevator recently. Quick work on the part of firemen prevented spread of the flames.

Bloomer, O.—A. C. Rhoades, 71, retired grain dealer, died recently at Piqua Memorial Hospital. Since his retirement from the grain business in 1917 Mr. Rhoades had resided in Covington.

Salem, O.—H. C. Hurlburt, owner of the Arrow Feed Co., has leased the Foltz flour mill warehouse, bin space and feed machinery. Howard Foltz will continue to operate the Foltz mill, however. The Arrow Feed Co. building was destroyed by fire Apr. 7.

Cleveland, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Spring Valley Grain Co., Spring Valley; Brookville Farmers Grain Co., Brookville; Moore Farm Service, Kirkersville.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Avery, O.—The local elevator which recently was purchased from the Avery Elvtr. & Grain Co. by Harry H. Aust has opened for business with Mr. Aust as manager and John Stierhoff assisting him. Mrs. Aust will have charge of the office. Mr. Aust has had twelve years experience in the elevator business here and at Huron.

Celina, O.—Amstutz Hatcheries, Berne, Ind., have purchased the feed mill formerly operated by the Farm Bureau. Harl Fetters will operate the plant.

Uhrichsville, O.—The Latto & Conwell Flour & Feed Mill has been sold to the Tuscarawas County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n. Possession was given May 1. The purchase includes the three-story mill and elevator, a two-story brick warehouse, hay barn, tire and battery shop, side track and land, also mill and office equipment. Chas. Helter and Earl Hutson employed there for many years, will remain under the new ownership, and Frederick Buehler, who has been operator of the local co-op. store, also is one of the managers of the new owner's interests.

Cincinnati, O.—Grain men attending the annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, June 7-8, will be privileged to hear John Westberg of the O.P.A. giving latest information and interpretations of the feed problem and protein conservation program. Sam L. Rice, president, and Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n also will be present and address the convention, attempting to give those present a future outlook for the grain and feed industries. Many other speakers from Washington will be present, subjects to be discussed to be those of most importance to the ass'n members. A special feature of the convention will be entertainment provided for the ladies by the members of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, who also will provide the orchestra for the banquet at 7 p.m. (Eastern War Time), June 7. The program com'ite announces an interesting program is being planned to follow the banquet. W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the ass'n, invites all members with suggestions for any part of the two-day convention program to send them in.

TOLEDO LETTER

Toledo, O.—E. H. Luhning, supt. of the Continental Grain Co., is in a local hospital following an operation.

Toledo, O.—Sam Griffin, chairman of the Lucas County Agriculture Adjustment Administration, and two other members making up the executive board, have resigned.

Toledo, O.—On May 8 the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first cargo of wheat here, on the old Indiana, Wabash & Erie Canal, was celebrated. This 204-mile stretch of water was the first link in the Miami & Erie Canal from Toledo to Cincinnati. The canal boat, Albert White, came from Lafayette, Ind. It took eight days for the trip, the boat traveling about a mile and a half an hour.

OKLAHOMA

Carnegie, Okla.—Coal bins are being erected at the Chickasha Milling Co. elevator.

Britton, Okla.—William Carson has purchased the McMillan Feed & Seed Store.

Watonga, Okla.—The Wheeler Bros. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

THE TALK-A-PHONE

Inter-Communication System

Widely used by hundreds of grain dealers. If you are short handed, you cannot afford to be without the Talk-A-Phone. Will save you time and footsteps.

Easy to install. Costs little to operate. Low price. Immediate shipment.



SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. — 620 BROOKS BUILDING — CHICAGO, ILL.

Duncan, Okla.—During its first month of operation the Chickasha Peanut Oil Mill has become one of Duncan's vital defense industries, turning out more than 222,801 pounds of oil, 178 tons of cake and 38 tons of peanut hulls for feed during the first 27 days of operation. Raw peanuts, 386 tons, have come from Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n warehouses in Jefferson, Greer, Grady and Caddo Counties and the refined oil is shipped to government agencies thruout the United States employed in making explosives.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Independence, Ore.—An overheated electric motor in the Monmouth Co-op Creamery & Warehouse caused a small fire loss on Apr. 13.

Portland, Ore.—The interest held by John Todd, Jr., in the White Star Concentrates Co. has been purchased by Robert A. Seufert, his former partner.

Heppner, Wash.—The Grain Products, Inc., purchased a plant at Carver recently and moved it here, to be used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. has installed a new fertilizer-mixing plant, to temporarily take care of the fertilizer requirements of this large potato-growing area.

Dallas, Ore.—Clarence Curry, Farmers Union Warehouse Co., was elected governor of the Salem District of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at a meeting held here recently.

Moscow, Ida.—Latah County Grain Growers have secured a permit to construct bulk pea storage and grading bins on the Union Pacific right-of-way adjoining its warehouses. J. I. Cooley will be contractor.—F. K. H.

Lapwai, Ida.—The bulk wheat elevator purchased by the Lewistown Grain Growers, Inc., from the F.C.A. recently, has been converted into a pea processing plant. Concrete piers and foundation have been put in and an addition added to the warehouse.

Wenatchee, Wash.—The Washington Growers' Service Ass'n has been incorporated; capitalized at \$50,000 and will engage in feed and seed handling and co-operative farming. Incorporators are Earl Barnhill, R. H. Parsons, Harold Bliss, D. E. Coppie and M. D. Armstrong.—F. K. H.

Wenatchee, Wash.—Ronald Smith has accepted the position as manager of the recently organized Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative's starch and glucose plant. It is expected the new plant will be in operation by midsummer. A low grade of wheat will be used in the manufacture of starch and glucose.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—J. A. Terteling & Sons have been commissioned to draw plans for a grain-alcohol plant at a cost of \$1,800,000. The plant would use more than 7,000,000 bus. of soft wheat and barley annually, and would be located on the Columbia River somewhere between Pasco, Wash. and The Dalles, Ore.—F. K. H.

Nampa, Ida.—Northrup-King & Co. have purchased the old Gibbens oil refinery east of here and will erect there a large drier in time to handle the 1943 corn crop, Earl Bowden, of Boise, the company manager, announced. The company plans to expand the plant after the war for general seed cleaning and processing, he said.

The Dalles, Ore.—Application of the Port of The Dalles for priorities for construction of the Port of The Dalles grain elevator annex has been placed in a suspended state by the War Production Board, awaiting receipt of further information in support of the application, O. W. Gustafson, port manager, recently announced. A brief in support of the application has been prepared and rushed to Washington, and favorable action is expected to be taken within a few days. As soon as priorities are approved for the project bids will be called for and work started. It is planned to have the annex completed in time to store the 1943 crop this fall.

FOOD FOR VICTORY



Eight million American fighting men are depending upon us for food.

Thirty-five million families working to win at home must be fed.

And our Allies, busy with battle, need all we can add to their food supplies.

So the world is looking to the American farmer.

And to the railroads as well. For this food must be taken where it is needed — must be moved swiftly and constantly to city and seaport.

And along with it, planes, guns, tanks and other war goods to back up American courage on every front.

It adds up to the fabulous total of

a million and a third tons moved a mile every minute, day and night.

To move it, a heavily loaded freight train gets started on its run every four seconds.

It means that 1942 freight movement exceeded that of 1941 by 34% — with very little new or additional equipment.

This was made possible because railroad men — in the offices, in the shops, in the yards, and on the road — have been working to get the most service out of railroad plant, power and equipment — realizing that, while this victory will be won first and above all by fighting men and fighting equipment, these must be backed up by transportation that's doing a fighting job.

Association of
AMERICAN



RAILROADS
Washington D. C.

Sandpoint, Ida.—We have started construction of a modern feed mill and grain storage plant, a two-story warehouse and elevator 34 ft. x 120 ft. This is to be complete by July 1, 1943. A. S. Fetterman has the contract; R. R. Howell will furnish the machinery. The cost will be \$30,000. C. J. Saum is general manager.—Co-op. Gas & Supply Co., Inc.

Lewiston, Ida.—Jim Shephard is the general chairman for the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here June 11. He is making plans for the day's program and entertainment with the assistance of local grain men. Persons planning to be present for the banquet are urged to make their reservations early, a detail highly important because of food rationing.

Twin Falls, Ida.—L. L. Breckinridge, district manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. of Denver, advises negotiations have been concluded for the sale of the concern to the Union Securities Co. of New York for "between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000." The Colorado Milling Co. owns 19 mills and elevators in southern Idaho, and operates 10 bean houses handling a large share of the southern Idaho bean crop.—F. K. H.

Freewater, Ore.—The Valley Feed Co. is remodeling its plant to provide facilities for handling bulk grains and Austrian peas for seed up to 20,000 bus. additional, and also installing two gravity separators. One end of the building is being raised, converted into a four-story structure for the gravity separators. A conveyor system is being installed to take care of the peas that come in by rail and a new scale and dump pit are being added. The company also is planning to extend the warehouse 86 ft.

Olympia, Wash.—State Auditor Cliff Yelle in a recent statement said that the Dept. of Agriculture should not attempt to build a large reserve fund by charging high grain and hay inspection rates. He contends rates should be adjusted to conform to the actual cost of operating inspection offices. "Receipts exceed expenditures of the seven district grain inspection offices by nearly 20 per cent" he said, "which amounts to placing a tax on Washington grain growers to that extent." Hay and grain receipts for the year ending Mar. 31, 1942 totaled \$139,532, against expenditures of \$118,433.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Two bills have been introduced in the Pennsylvania state legislature which definitely favor co-operatives, and are now in the committee on agriculture. The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, fighting the bills, states that they "would amend the agricultural co-operative association laws to free such associations and corporations from taxation in Pennsylvania."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Erwin, S. D.—Earl Mackey, formerly of Castlewood, is new manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator.

Yankton, S. D.—The Yankton Industrial Alcohol Corp. plant is expected to be ready for a test production run this month, and regular production will be started in June.

McLaughlin, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator annexed a large lumber yard building and converted it into a granary with a 109,000-bu. capacity. If volume demands, it probably will be used again this year.

Pierre, S. D.—The Rood Elevator has been sold by the owner, F. M. Rood, to the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Hughes County, which will take possession on June 1. The elevator was bought by Rood and George Spargur from the Van Dusen company in 1920. In 1926 the partnership was dissolved, and it since has been operated by Mr. Rood. The new owners will move their business here, to be managed by Robert Lien.

Highmore, S. D.—C. H. Bordner, manager of the Highmore Co-op. Ass'n elevator, was badly injured while oiling the head drive in the top of the elevator on Mar. 25, when his jacket caught in a drive chain, pulling him in. He was able to free himself and go down on the manlift. After emergency treatment was administered he was taken to the hospital in Pierre where he remained for some time. It required 153 stitches to close wounds inflicted in the harrowing experience.

SOUTHEAST

Broadway, N. C.—The Broadway Roller Mill was totally destroyed by fire on Apr. 29.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The feed and fertilizer store owned by I. H. Farmer burned recently.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Walter Lee Cowan, 50, died Apr. 26, after a year's illness. For 20 years he had been associated with his brother, C. C. Cowan, in the Southland Mill & Elevator Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—James B. McGinnis, Q. O. Chemical Co., a member of the Traffic Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been appointed a member of the Grain and Grain Products Conservation Committee of the O.D.T. and I.C.C., the purpose of which committee is to move the grain of the country quickly and with the minimum use of equipment, manpower and motive power of the railroads.

Franklin, Tenn.—Charles Henry Corn, 83, formerly head of the Lillie Mills, died Apr. 22, following a stroke of apoplexy. His first mill, a small corn mill, was located in Esthill Springs, Tenn., on Elk River. In 1872 he became a wheat buyer for the Tennessee Milling Co. and remained there until 1909 when, with W. S. Eakin, he purchased the Lillie Mills. He retired from the milling business several years ago and was followed in the business by his two sons, Wilbur and Ernest, who bought out Mr. Eakin's interest.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—W. J. Lawther of the W. J. Lawther Mills, a past president of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and for many years active in the grain trade, died Apr. 24.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Judd Grain Co. was suspended from membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n by the Board of Directors for failing and refusing to enter into an arbitration agreement with Transit Grain & Commission Co., Fort Worth.

Lubbock, Tex.—A group meeting of grain men, called by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, will be held May 14, at 1:00 p.m. at Hotel Lubbock. Ceiling prices, other regulations, and many matters of interest and importance to the grain trade will be discussed. All grain men of the area are urged to attend.

Vernon, Tex.—A group meeting under auspices of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Hotel Wilbarger, May 15, at 1:00 p.m. Ceiling prices, other regulations and many matters of great importance and interest to the grain trade will be discussed. Grain men and members of allied trades are urged to be present.

Fort Worth, Tex.—All the incumbent officers and directors of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange were re-elected for the ensuing year at the annual election Apr. 20. Officers are: W. O. Brackett, pres.; K. K. Smith, vice-pres.; W. P. Bomar, A. A. Hart and M. C. Rall, all of Fort Worth, and J. C. Crouch, Dallas, directors. G. E. Cranz also was retained as a director altho he has for many months been an officer on active duty in the U. S. Army and is now stationed near Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Bomar was continued as treasurer and E. B. Wooten was chosen as sec'y for what will be his 36th consecutive year in that office.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Alex Forke Feed & Seed Store has been purchased by Bennett Carmody from Alex Forke, and will be known in future as the Carmody Feed Store.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Elgin Cotton Oil Co., Edwin O. Lundgren, mgr., Elgin, Tex.; Fred Shell, Ralls, Tex.; Thornton Feed Mills, Cisco, Tex.; Lester Haile, Whitewright, Tex.; Rhone Milling Co., Rhone, Tex.; Georgetown Oil Mill, Georgetown, Tex.; Crowley Feed Co., San Antonio, Tex.; Browning Grain Co., p.o. Sweetwater, Tex.; Hal C. Horton, Mrs. Hal C. Horton, mgr., Greenville, Tex.; Scott Bros. Grain Co., Inc., Ft. Worth, Tex.; Howard Dodd Co., Tyler, Tex.; R. L. Patterson Grain Co., Lockney, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Sherman, Tex.—Harry L. Stover has resigned as assistant manager of the Fant Milling Co., to join Alton Fraser in the management of the Fraser Milling Co. at Hereford, Tex. Mr. Stover was connected with the Kell interests for many years and was manager of the Kell mill at Waco, now dismantled, later becoming manager of the Commander-Larabee mill at Sherman before joining the Fant Milling Co. Fred Honea will succeed Mr. Stover at the Fant Milling Co., James A. Fant, president and general manager, announced. Mr. Honea was associated with the Tex-O-Kan Mills for many years, and lately was general manager of the Whaley Mill & Elevator Co. at Gainesville, Tex., until that property was absorbed by the Kimbell interests.

WISCONSIN

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—The Leslie M. Green elevator sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Foster (Mellen p.o.), Wis.—A fire, which was confined to the engine room at the R. A. Jones & Co. elevator, caused considerable damage Apr. 18.

Abbottsford, Wis.—A grass fire on Apr. 20 communicated to the E. J. Crane & Sons warehouse, causing considerable damage before it was brought under control.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has reopened its local sales office under direction of C. R. Sanderson, formerly representing the company at Rockford, Ill.

Poynette, Wis.—Addison J. Jamieson, 85, head of Jamieson Bros. Co., local elevator company, and other business concerns, was found dead in his bed the morning of Apr. 22.

Wheeler, Wis.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Feed Mill has been incorporated; 150 shares common at \$10 each, 50 shares preferred at \$10 each; for marketing or selling of agricultural products of its members. Incorporators, Edwin H. Hintzman, Paul Stevens, Floyd Brackin, Clifford O. Jensen, Menomonie, Wis.

Superior, Wis.—The proposal to place grain inspection at Superior under a single commissioner instead of the present three-man commission which has met considerable opposition, is doubtful of passage by the Wisconsin state assembly, according to E. W. Richardson, vice-chairman of the grain and warehouse commission on his return from Madison, after appearing against the bill.—F. G. C.

Oregon Dealers to Meet May 21

The annual meeting of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held May 21 at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Speakers who already have accepted invitations are W. Ray Ewing, of Harrison, N. J., nutrition specialist; H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department of Oregon State College; Herman Sites, O. D. T. director for Oregon; Mrs. Evelyn Cooper, price specialist of the Portland office of the OPA; David Simpson, pres. of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, who will have the latest word from Washington, where he has been staying.

Feedstuffs

A leading manufacturer of vitamins has again reduced the price of B-1 to \$320 per kilo in 100-gram lots, and of riboflavin to \$535 per 100 kilos in 100-gram lots.

Madison, Wis.—A \$750 fellowship in the University of Wisconsin for the study of fluorine has been renewed by the Harshaw Chemical Co.; and a gift of \$900 from the Commercial Solvents Corporation has been received for the establishment of a fellowship in animal husbandry and biochemistry.

Fresno, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its recent convention adopted a resolution opposing Order No. 9, Oil Seed Meal, Part 1220, limiting feed dealers to a 15-day supply of oil seed meal and the manufacturers to a 5-day supply, recommending that these restrictions be rescinded.

About 30 per cent of the original 125,000,000 bus. of government owned wheat sold in the United States for feed was sold directly to farmers and the remainder was sold to feed mixers or dealers. It is estimated that of the 63,000,000 bus. sold in the north central section, about 10 per cent was sold to large feed mixers.

Washington, D. C.—P. M. Brandt, head of the division of animal industry of Oregon State College, has appealed to the W.P.B. to liberalize the regulation prohibiting anyone from having more than four steel drums filled with molasses. The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n has appealed to Senator McNary. The order is impractical, as it prevents feed mixers and distributors of molasses from servicing their customers.

The transfer of trucks and drivers from rural districts to metropolitan areas is causing a serious situation in the necessary movement of agricultural products in rural communities. This is the case with roughages for the feeding of livestock, as well as grains and other feeding materials. Under these circumstances, the accumulation of these products on the farm results in their inefficient utilization and even waste which may account for seeming shortages in some areas of the state.—California U.S.D.A. War Board.

The prospective 1943-44 supply of four feed grains, including probable 1943 production as indicated in the March 1 Prospective Plantings report, is about 10 per cent smaller than the 1942-43 supply. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms next Jan. 1 is expected to be 5 to 10 per cent larger than on Jan. 1, 1943. In this event the supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit, including wheat and rye available for feed in 1943-44, may be 10 to 15 per cent below the 1942-43 supply.—U.S.D.A.

Prospects for an ample supply of sardine meal are not as bright as they should be. A recent meeting of various fishing and agricultural interests in Sacramento developed the fact that it would be extremely difficult to get any agreement on a plan to extend the present fishing season. Out of it, however, did develop a well supported program to secure the opening

of closed areas for the duration of the war and to work out a voluntary system of allocation of the boats available, both North and South.—Ralph Taylor of Agricultural Council of California.

Winchester, Ind.—We never saw so many pigs and chickens on the farm. We could sell twice as many baby chicks as we are selling if we could get them. Feed business is as good as can be and is limited only by the amount of concentrates that can be bought and they are very scarce. One of the large concerns in Indiana stopped making hog feed and the larger feed manufacturers in this section are limiting the amount of hog supplement they will sell to farmers by the amount of dairy and chicken feed they buy, if they don't buy dairy or chicken feed they get no hog feed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Experimental Farms have changed their dairy ration. The mixture will consist of equal parts of ground wheat, oats, and barley, which at present prices will cost around \$33 per ton. To this will be added a 24 per cent protein concentrate costing roughly \$58 per ton. Formerly mixture of 60 per cent grain and 40 per cent concentrates would give approximately a 17 per cent protein mixture costing approximately \$43 per ton. From now on the plan is an 80 per cent grain mixture and 20 per cent protein concentrate, thus giving a meal mixture around 14.6 per cent protein costing \$38 per ton, a saving of \$5 per ton.

May Dealer Grind Soybeans for Farmer?

A question frequently asked at the many Protein Feed Conservation meetings is whether or not the grain or feed dealer may grind soybeans brought in by a farmer for his own feeding. Many farmers are adding soybeans to their grains and taking them to the elevator or feed dealer for grinding and mixing.

Grain and feed dealers are not permitted to grind these soybeans for the farmer. Nothing is called to mind that prevents the farmer from grinding his own soybeans, however, if he has the grinding facilities.

The regulation covering this service is quoted herewith:

ORDER No. 3, Chap. XII, CCC, Part 1600, Oilseeds: "(d) Prohibition on purchase and use for feed and fertilizer. No person shall pur-

chase or accept delivery of soybeans of the 1942 crop for use as, or manufactured into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry or pets; and no soybeans of the 1942 crop purchased or delivered after the effective date of this order shall be used as, or manufactured into, fertilizer, or feed for livestock, poultry or pets. This restriction shall apply only to soybeans in whole or ground form."

Feed Mfrs. to Meet May 27-28

President R. M. Field of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has announced that:

"The 35th annual meeting of this Ass'n will be called as a business conference and will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Thursday and Friday, May 27-28.

"The question of whether, under present conditions, we should have a general Association meeting this year, was carefully discussed. It developed that there was a desire on the part of our members to get together and discuss the general and pressing problems confronting the feed industry. The meeting has, therefore, been arranged for business discussions, without frills or entertainment.

"Exigencies of transportation have made it advisable to hold the meeting in Chicago."

Oil Meal Inventory Eased

Effective May 1 F.P.O. 9.1 permits processors to acquire a stock of oil seed meals as of the end of any month equal to the quantity held as of the same date in 1942, or a quantity equal to 15 days' crushing capacity, whichever is greater. Food Production Order No. 9, issued Feb. 27, 1943, limited the alternative quantity to 5 days' crushing capacity.

The new order permits livestock feeders to acquire an inventory of 30 days' consumption requirements, instead of 15 days' heretofore. It also permits any person to purchase 2,000 pounds or less of oil seed meal, provided such purchases are needed in quantities and at intervals which are in accordance with purchases regularly made by such person. Heretofore, the quantity was 1,000 pounds.

(c) Limitation on deliveries. No person shall deliver oil seed meal to any person unless the person to whom such oil seed meal is to be delivered tenders at or before the time of delivery a certificate in substantially the following form:

The undersigned certifies to his vendor and the United States Department of Agriculture that he is familiar with the provisions of Food Production Order No. 9, as revised by the War Food Administrator on April 29, 1943, and all amendments thereto (if any), and that the purchase or acceptance of the quantity of oil seed meal ordered from said vendor will not cause his inventory of oil seed meal to exceed the quantity permitted by Food Production Order No. 9, as amended, or that such purchase or delivery falls under one of the exceptions specified in such order.

Purchaser.....
Date.....
Address.....

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs Movements in April

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	5,691	4,748	.....	.....
Chicago	33,374	20,465	63,905	59,852
Kan. City	5,250	7,200	31,706	18,075
Milwaukee	80	120	12,860	11,560
Minneapolis	.....	.....	66,460	32,650
Wichita	.....	.....	9,129	6,286

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Ames, Ia.—The largest book ever published by the Iowa State college press was released last week, according to Harold Ingle, manager. The book is the 1,024-page volume, "Diseases of Poultry." It was edited by Dr. H. E. Biester of the veterinary research institute, and Dr. Louis DeVries, head of the modern languages department.

The Maryland Experiment Station has calculated that the feed requirements for maintenance without gain or loss in body weight ranged from 46.8 lb. for 3-lb. birds to 81.4 lb. per year for 7-lb. birds. For each 100 standard weight eggs there were needed 14.2 lb. of feed above maintenance regardless of the weight of the hen. Thus, the maximum gross feed efficiency varied from 46.3 lb. for 3-lb. birds to 34.3 per cent for 7-lb. birds.

Louisville, Ky.—Poultry feed and especially baby chick feed is quite scarce, and even mashers are difficult to obtain in the Louisville area. Dealers are doling out their feed supply in small quantities, refusing orders for as much as 100 pounds of starting mash. One farmer complained he was stranded with 2,000 chicks and no feed. Checking up on this report it developed that more persons are raising chickens than ever before.—A.W.W.

The egg-feed price relationship is likely to continue to be favorable for farmers thruout the coming summer. As a result, poultrymen will tend to cull their flocks lightly and feed well. On Apr. 1 the number of chicks booked for later delivery was 75 per cent larger than a year earlier, with most of the increase in the East and South. In the west north central states the number booked was 2 per cent above the record of a year ago. The number of chicks hatched during March was 13 per cent larger than a year earlier and 45 per cent larger than the 1938-42 average for that month. In the first 3 months of this year about 63,000,000 more chicks were hatched than in the corresponding period of 1942.—U.S.D.A.

Poultry Feeding Situation Bad

Leon Todd, speaking for the Northeastern Poultry Producers council and the national poultry defense committee at a recent public meeting in New York City, asserted that the poultry situation is now so bad, as a result of O.P.A. regulations, that the army will be forced to requisition poultry or make its purchases in the black market if any chicken or fowl are to be served to soldiers. He charged that the O.P.A. had misled poultry raisers by promising one ceiling for chickens and then putting a lower one into effect after growers had enlarged their flocks.

Andrew Christie, poultry producer of Kingston, N. H., told the committee that there was a possibility of food riots if shortages are not relieved.

All the spokesmen for growers complained of high feed prices, labor costs and shortages and the new ceilings fixed last week by the O.P.A. They complained, too, that O.P.A. officials appeared to have no understanding of their problems. All were agreed to that they did not want "incentive payments" or government bonuses.

Almost 1,000,000 tons of food have been shipped to the Soviet Union up to Apr. 1 and a considerable part of last month's shipments were foodstuffs. Principal tonnages of food sent have been wheat and wheat flour, sugar, canned meats, dried peas and beans, lard, and vegetable oils including margarine. Most lend-lease shipments of dehydrated vegetables are now also going to Russia. We have sent 8,000 tons of seeds to grow food in newly developed agricultural areas behind the Urals and far in the interior of Siberia.—E. R. Stettinius, L-L Administrator.

Importance of Poultry Viability to War Effort

By DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER, collaborator in Poultry Viability, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before Kansas City Meeting of Feed Men.

A reduction in adult mortality of only 5 per cent would result in an increase of 200,000,000 dozen eggs and 100,000,000 pounds of poultry meat. This is but one of several examples that can be mentioned.

Crowding chicks, layers, broilers, and poults is a significant factor in mortality. It is generally recognized that adequate brooder floor space per chick is one insurance of raising a profitable brood. The early separation of cockerels is another factor in developing good pullets.

Under present conditions, few layers have adequate floor space, although it is an accepted fact that as floor space per bird decreases, rate of egg production decreases and mortality increases. These handicaps of crowding can be overcome partially by instituting certain management factors, which should be brought to the attention of every poultry farmer.

The commercial poultryman cannot continue in business unless he secures 150 to 180 eggs per bird per year—yet the average egg production of all chickens in the United States in 1942 was estimated at only 113 eggs per bird, indicating that many farm flock owners produced much less than 113 eggs per bird.

ACUTE SHORTAGE of certain protein supplements require that there shall be no marginal feeding this year. The available supply of feed must be utilized for adequate feeding without wastage.

While chick livability has improved progressively during the past 20 years, on the other hand the rate of mortality after chicks leave the brooder house, in many areas has doubled since 1920, until now a majority of America's poultrymen lose 35 to 40 per cent of their laying flocks.

DISEASE CONTROL—Poultry research workers, teachers, extension specialists and veterinarians are in agreement that diseases such as pullorum disease, omphalitis, fowl pox, roundworms, lice, and mites, and laryngotracheitis need not cost the poultry industry more than a tiny fraction of the annual toll now exacted. The solution to this waste problem can be found in the application of specific control measures which are available and widely known, but which have not been utilized fully.

While specific means of preventing and curing such diseases as infectious colds, infectious bronchitis, fowl paralysis, coccidiosis and tapeworms, are not available, yet much can be done toward reducing the ravages from these diseases.

The farm flock owner often fails to note the inroads made by the disease until a sizeable portion of the flock is infected, at which time comparatively little can be done. One of the major problems encountered in any nationwide program of poultry viability improvement is that of convincing the poultryman, and especially the farm flock owners, the importance of securing an early and accurate diagnosis.

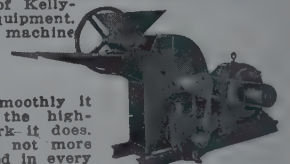
Other essential measures are concerned with: (1) the rearing of pullets and ranging of layers on ground that is free from viable parasite eggs; (2) the housing of layers at an early date in clean houses with deep litter, sufficient feed and water space, light, nests, and ventilation; (3) the frequent, careful culling to market unprofitable birds, as one means of increasing the supply of poultry meat and conserving feed; (4) the better utilization of the natural sources of vitamins A, D, and riboflavin found in sunlight and green pastures.

Finally, the poultry industry is on trial. Thus far poultry meat and eggs have not been ra-

tioned. During the past several years the work of the Poultry and Egg National Board has awakened a universal consumer interest which is of vital importance to all branches of the poultry industry. Today we are reaching markets out of all proportion to that of a few years ago. These new markets should be preserved.

Give KELLY DUPLEX a TRIAL IN YOUR OWN MILL

Prove to your own satisfaction the outstanding value of Kelly-Duplex equipment. Install any machine you need in your mill or elevator.

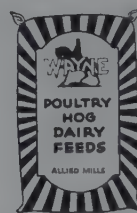


See how smoothly it runs and the high-quality work it does. If you are not more than pleased in every way you are free to return it and refund will be made promptly.

Complete feed mill and elevator equipment. Write for catalog.

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Mixed Feed Ceiling of May 8

Prentiss M. Brown, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has issued M.P.R. 378 (Mixed Feeds for Animals and Poultry) effective May 8.

The regulations for custom mixers, retailers and Class B manufacturers are given in the following:

Sec. 5. **Definitions.** (A) When used in this regulation:

(1) "Person" includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association or other organized group of persons or the legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing and also includes the United States or any other government and any political subdivisions or agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Mixed feeds for animals and poultry" includes "mixed feed" and "mineral mixed feed" as hereinafter defined.

(3) "Mixed feed" is a mixture or blend of more than one feed ingredient for the purposes of feeding animals and poultry except the following commodities:

(i) Those commodities listed in section 1499.9 (A) (7) of the General Maximum Price Regulation as exempt from said regulation;

(ii) The following commodities: (A) a mixture resulting from the blending or mixing of offals or by-products from a single vegetable, plant or other agricultural product; and (B) screenings as defined in the official publication of the Association of the American Feed Control Officials, Inc., for 1942, which commodities shall be and remain subject to section 1499.2 and other applicable provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(iii) Cat and dog foods on which a maximum price has been determined under section 1499.263 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, which cat and dog foods shall be and remain subject to said provisions; and

(iv) All other cat and dog food shall be and remain subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(4) "Pelleted mixed feed" is a mixed feed further processed into pellets.

(5) "Mineral mixed feed" is a mixed feed at least 60% of which consists of a mixture of two or more chemicals or minerals, with or without mixture with other ingredients, and customarily regarded as dietary factors in the feeding of animals and poultry.

(6) "Manufacturer" is one who produces and sells a mixed feed by grinding, mixing or blending whether by stationary or portable equipment.

(7) A "class A manufacturer" is a manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 6 hereof.

(8) A "class B manufacturer" is any manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 7 hereof.

(9) A "class A mineral mixed feed manufacturer" is any mineral mixed feed manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 8 hereof.

(10) A "class B mineral mixed feed manufacturer" is any mineral mixed feed manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 9 hereof.

(11) A "custom mixer" is one who furnishes to a consumer for a recompense the service of producing mixed feeds. Either the custom mixer or the consumer or both may furnish the ingredients for the mixed feeds.

(12) A "private brand dealer" is one who resells mixed feed or mineral mixed feed ordered and bought by him from a manufacturer who produced and packed the same in containers bearing the dealer's private brand.

(13) A "class A private brand dealer" is a private brand dealer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 11 hereof.

(14) A "class B private brand dealer" is a private brand dealer who computes his maximum prices under Sec. 12 hereof.

(15) A "wholesaler" is one who buys mixed feed and resells the same to retailers.

(16) A "wholesale outlet" is a department, branch or unit of a concern or an affiliated group of concerns or organizations performing like functions as a wholesaler and which concern or affiliated group of concerns or organizations also handles commodities subject to this regulation at other levels of distribution: Provided, That said wholesale outlet must be a place of business separate from any producing plant of such concern, affiliated group of concerns or organizations.

(17) A "retailer" is one who buys mixed feed and resells the same to consumers.

(18) A "retail outlet" is a department, branch or unit of a concern or an affiliated group of concerns or organizations performing like functions as a retailer and which concern or affiliated group of concerns or organizations also handles commodities subject to this regulation at other levels of distribution: Provided, That said retail outlet must be a place of business separate from any producing plant of such

concern, affiliated group of concerns or organizations.

(18A) "Reasonable market value" shall have the meaning ascribed thereto by law. It is also known in the trade as replacement value.

(19) A "consumer" is one who buys mixed feeds for the purpose of actually feeding it to animals or poultry.

(20) A "billing charge" is the charge or entry as a part of the bookkeeping system of debits and credits made between different departments, branches or units of one concern or between different units of an affiliated group of concerns or organizations for services rendered or commodities produced by one and furnished or delivered by another.

(21) "Actual costs of transportation" or other reference to transportation charges means:

(i) Where the carrier is not owned or controlled by the seller, the amount paid such carrier (including the 3% tax provided for in Sec. 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942) not exceeding any applicable common or contract carrier rate for a like billing or shipment nor any applicable maximum price for such service.

(ii) Where the carrier is owned or controlled by the seller, the reasonable value of the transportation in question not exceeding, if any, the common or contract carrier rate nor the maximum price for a like service if performed by a person other than the seller.

Except as loading or unloading charges may be included in such transportation charges, no additional charges may be made for such services.

Any person permitted to add actual costs of transportation or other transportation charges hereunder may, at his option, determine uniform delivered prices for any one or more geographical zones selected by him by taking a weighted average of the actual costs of transportation on all sales and deliveries on the quantity of the mixed feed in question in said zone either during:

(a) The months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942; or

(b) Any two previous consecutive months during which this regulation has been in effect.

(22) "Carload lots or quantities" means a shipment by rail of the commodity in question of at least the minimum weight, as specified in the tariffs of railroad carriers, or in the rulings of the Office of Defense Transportation, upon which the railroad carload rate from the point of shipment to the point of destination is based: Provided, That a shipment of a lesser weight shall be considered a carload where the transportation charge for shipment of such lesser weight at the railroad rate is lower than would be charged for such a shipment at a railroad less-than-carload rate.

(23) "L.c.l. quantities" or less than carload lots or quantities refers to sales or deliveries of quantities less than the stated capacity of any railroad car whether the shipment is by rail, motor vehicle, water or other means.

Sec. 7. **Maximum prices for class B manufacturers.** Every class B manufacturer of mixed feeds shall determine his maximum price per 100 lbs. seller's container for l.c.l. quantities for each mixed feed other than pelleted or mineral mixed feed as follows:

(a) He shall compute his costs per one 100-lb. container of the commodity to be priced as follows:

(1) He shall include the cost of all corn, linseed oil meal, cake and pellets, wheat millfeeds, rice milling by-products, fish meal or fish scraps, animal feedingsuffs and soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and cakes used at the maximum price thereof to him for the quantities normally purchased by him as if purchased at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration: Provided, That said maximum price shall be the maximum price at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said maximum price shall be the maximum price at said rate point.

(2) He shall include the cost of every other ingredient used which is subject to maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration at the actual cost thereof to him as if purchased at the time of the calculation, not exceeding the maximum price (and applicable transportation charges where said maximum

price is fixed on an f.o.b. basis thereon to him at said time for the quantities normally purchased by him as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration: Provided, That said actual cost (and said maximum price) shall be the actual cost (and the maximum price) at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said actual cost (and maximum price) shall be the actual cost (and the maximum price) at said rate point.

(3) He shall include the cost of every other ingredient used which is not subject to the maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration at the reasonable market value thereof to him as if purchased at the time of the calculation for the quantities normally purchased by him: Provided, That said reasonable market value shall be such value at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and bal-

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ances the reasonable market value shall be such value at said rate point.

(4) He shall include the cost of one 100-lb. container for the commodity to be priced at the maximum price thereof to him as if purchased at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration: Provided,

(i) He shall give due proportional credit for the containers received in his purchase of the ingredients;

(ii) He shall give due proportional credit for the containers returned to him by his buyer from former purchases from him; and

(iii) He shall not include any cost for containers if the buyer furnishes containers other than by a return of containers as last above mentioned in subdivision (ii) hereof.

(b) For sales to consumers at his producing plant in lots of one to five 100-lb. containers he shall next ascertain the average of the margins per one 100-lb. container on the same or the most nearly similar commodity to the commodity being priced during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, on all such sales or deliveries. He shall ascertain those average margins by deducting from the selling price or billing charge for all such sales or deliveries during each such month the replacement cost of every ingredient used therein and of the 100-lb. containers if furnished by him: Provided, That said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at his producing plant except where in his initial purchase a rate point was selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at said rate point. He shall next average the margins so obtained for each of said months to obtain an average for all of said months.

He shall then add the total of the costs specified in paragraph (a) to the margin determined under this paragraph (b) and the resultant figure shall be his maximum price or billing charge per 100-lb. containers on all such sales and deliveries f.o.b. his producing plant, and he may add, except to the extent shipped under transit billing, all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

(c) For sales to retailers and for deliveries to his retail outlets in less than carload lots the maximum price and billing charge shall be the maximum price and billing charge as determined under paragraph (b) less the average of the differentials actually given by him during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942. For sales and deliveries in lots of one ton or less under his sales price (or average thereof) during said months of 1942 for sales of one to five 100-lb. containers to consumers at his producing plant. The maximum price or billing charge so determined under this subdivision shall also be known as his list price to retailers in one ton lots.

(d) For sales to retailers and for deliveries to his retail outlets in carload quantities the maximum price and billing charge shall be the maximum price and billing charge as determined under paragraph (b) less the average of the differentials actually given by him during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, for such sales and deliveries under his sales price (or average thereof) during said months of 1942 for sales of one to five 100-lb. containers to consumers at his producing plant.

The maximum price or billing charge so determined under this subdivision shall also be known as his list price to retailers in carload lots.

(e) For sales to wholesalers and for deliveries to his wholesale outlets, the maximum price and billing charge shall be his maximum price and billing charge as determined under paragraph (b) less the average of the differentials actually given by him during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, for such sales and deliveries under his sales price (or average thereof) during said months of 1942 for sales of one to five 100-lb. containers to consumers at his producing plant.

(f) For sales to private brand dealers, whether class A or class B by a class B manufacturer the maximum price shall be ascertained in like manner as the maximum price for sales to private brand dealers by a class A manufacturer.

(g) For sales of pelleted mixed feed by a class B manufacturer the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth plus an addition at the rate of \$1.50 ton.

(h) For sales in sellers' containers of less than 100 lbs. the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price plus the appropriate differential at the rate per ton set forth in the schedules appearing in Sec. 6 (h) hereof.

(i) For sales in buyers' containers of less than 100 lbs. the maximum price shall be the applicable maximum price as above set forth exclusive of paragraph (h) plus only the actual cost of filling the containers of the size in question.

Sec. 10. Maximum Price for Custom Mixer. The maximum price of a custom mixer for the

production of mixed feed for a consumer shall be the total of the following:

(a) The service charge for the production on the mixed feed in question at the maximum price heretofore established by the Office of Price Administration for such service; plus

(b) The cost of all ingredients and containers, if any, furnished by the custom mixer for the mixed feed in question at the maximum price thereof to him as if purchased at the time of the service rendered as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration (plus all applicable transportation charges to his producing plant where such charges are not included in said maximum price) or if no such maximum price has been established at the reasonable market value thereof at his producing plant at the time of the service rendered plus an addition at the rate per ton as follows:

(1) A like sum as the dollar and cents maximum profit margin or markup of a retailer on the sale or delivery of any such ingredient or a mixture of two or more of such ingredients as prescribed in any special regulation now or hereafter issued by the Office of Price Administration; or if none

(2) The difference between his cost and what he could lawfully charge a like class of purchaser for such ingredient or a mixture of two or more of such ingredients under General Maximum Price Regulation No. 1 as now or hereafter issued by the Office of Price Administration; or if entirely exempt from price control.

(3) A margin over cost reasonable and normal to the trade.

Plus in all cases all actual costs of transportation to the buyers' receiving point.

Sec. 14. Maximum Prices of Retailers.

The maximum price that a retailer and a retail outlet of a class A or B manufacturer or of a class A private brand dealer may charge for sales of mixed feed or mineral mixed feed produced by a class A mineral mixed feed manufacturer shall be one of the following maximum markups, whichever is appropriate, as set forth in the following schedule of markups, over the list price (set forth in section 6 (c) of a class A manufacturer) the list price (the maximum price) set forth in section 1 (a) of a class A private brand dealer, the list price at which he purchased (the appropriate maximum price set forth in section 7 (c) or section 7 (d) of a class B manufacturer), or the maximum price set forth in section 8 (b) of a class A mineral mixed feed manufacturer, or the maximum price set forth in section 13 of the wholesaler from whom he purchased, as the case may be, plus such additions to said list price or maximum price as such manufacturer or private brand dealer or wholesaler might make under this regulation for a like quantity and quality of the commodity, and together with all applicable transportation charges to his place of business (where transportation charges are not included in said maximum price) and he may add all actual transportation costs from his place of business to the buyers' receiving point.

Schedule of markups.

(a) For sale in 100-lb. containers.

1. All dairy and cattle feeds except calf feeds, all horse and mule feeds and all poultry, duck and turkey feeds except as set forth below:

Maximum markup \$5.50 per ton, \$0.27½ per 100-lb. bag.

2. All pig and hog feeds, all sheep and goat feeds, all poultry, duck and turkey mashers and pellets except for flushing mashers, concentrates, and supplements for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain and those mashers and pellets feeding up to 10 weeks of age, and all animal and poultry feeds not otherwise mentioned:

Maximum markup \$7 per ton, 35c per 100-lb. bag.

3. All rabbit feeds, all pigeon and squab feeds, all mineral mixed feeds, all calf feeds, all poultry, duck and turkey mashers and pellets for feeding up to 10 weeks of age, flushing mashers and concentrates and supplements for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain:

Maximum markup \$10 per ton, 50c per 100-lb. bag.

4. For mink and similar fur-bearing animal

feeds except rabbits and all feeds for game birds:

Maximum markup \$15 per ton, 75c per 100-lb. bag.

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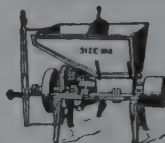
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(b) For sales in containers less than 100 lbs. not furnished by the retailer:
 Size of container—Maximum markup per bag
 Up to and including 5 lbs., \$0.06.
 Over 5 lbs. and up to and including 10 lbs., 10c.
 Over 10 lbs. and up to and including 25 lbs., 20c.
 Over 25 lbs. and up to and including 50 lbs., 30c.

(c) For sales in containers less than 100 lbs. furnished by the retailer, the maximum markup per bag specified in paragraph (b) of this table, plus the appropriate differential for small containers as set forth in section 6 (h) hereof.

Sec. 21 Calculating Maximum Prices.

(a) Every person subject hereto shall select one day of the week as the day upon which he shall calculate, and in all succeeding weeks recalculate, his maximum prices hereunder. If the selected day falls on a holiday he shall recompute his maximum prices hereunder for that week on the nearest business day preceding or succeeding said holiday at his option.

(b) Every manufacturer and private brand dealer who has heretofore under section 1499.72 (A) (55) of the General Maximum Price Regulation selected a day for computation, and the class under which he will compute, and has computed maximum prices thereunder, shall remain bound by said selection but in his first weekly calculation after the effective day of this regulation he shall make such changes as may be necessary or permissible under this regulation; or, if he has not previously made such selections, he shall do so at the time of his first calculation hereunder; and in all cases a class A manufacturer shall exercise his option given by section 6 (b) hereof at the time of the first calculation hereunder and for each succeeding weekly calculation shall recalculate in like manner as his initial calculation hereunder.

(c) Every mineral mixed feed manufacturer who has heretofore under section 1499.72 (A) (55) of the General Maximum Price Regulation selected a day for the calculation of maximum prices shall remain bound by said selection but in his first weekly calculation after the effective date of this regulation he shall select whether he will compute his maximum prices under sections 8 or 9 hereof and for each succeeding weekly calculation he shall recalculate in like manner as his initial calculation hereunder.

(d) Every wholesaler and retailer who has heretofore under section 1499.73 (A) (55) of the General Maximum Price Regulation selected a day for the computation of maximum prices shall remain bound by said selection but in his first weekly calculation after the effective date of this regulation he shall make such changes as may be necessary or permissible under this regulation; and, save as otherwise provided in section 15 hereof, for each succeeding weekly calculation hereunder, he shall recalculate in like manner as his initial calculation hereunder.

(e) Every custom or batch mixer shall compute his maximum prices hereunder at or within one week prior to the date of the production of the mixed feed involved in each transaction.

Sec. 22. Prohibition Against Selling Mixed Feed Unless Maximum Prices Are Computed Within Time Limits.
 No mixed feed shall be sold by any person subject hereto unless the maximum prices thereon have been computed as and in the manner hereinbefore provided and within a time not exceeding more than one week last past from the date of the transaction in question.

Soy Meal Allocation Stopped

The State War Boards of the U.S.D.A. have been informed by M. Clifford Townsend, director of the F.P.A., that

"No allocation of soybean meal will be made to War Boards after May 1.

"War Board Memorandum SD Supplies 31X, dated Mar. 31, 1943, stated that outside production of soybean meal from which all supplies have originated for War Board distribution will be curtailed severely during the month of May.

"This has been an emergency operation entirely. Soybeans were moved from the principal soybean area to southern cottonseed mills and part of the meal reshipped wherever needed to meet critical situations. It was imperative to increase the total supply of protein meal during the winter months.

"Users of soybean meal, whether feed mixers, dealers, or feeders, should be advised to arrange for supplies thru regular trade channels, altho it is recognized the supply will fall short of the demand.

"Commodity Credit Corporation will have available a very limited supply of soybean meal during May. This tonnage will be held to care for acute situations in areas a considerable distance from soybean meal production centers."

Washington News

The bill creating a new civilian supply administration was approved in the Senate May 10 by a vote of 44 to 29.

M. P. R. 310, amendment 1, was changed effective May 8 as to invoicing and charges for services in the sale of reusable structural steel shapes.

The O. P. A., May 5, made a change effective May 8 in the charge for labor required when machines or parts are sold on an installed basis, in Amendment No. 83, Machines and Parts.

Quota limitations on imports of wheat and flour were suspended by the President Apr. 30 to permit Administrator Davis to import 7,250,000 or more bushels of Canadian wheat already purchased.

An increase in the allowance to country dealers in the charge for handling soybeans was considered at conferences Apr. 22, 23 and 24 at Washington between C.C.C. officials and representatives of grain dealers ass'n. Another meeting will be held in May.

The W. P. B., May 7 granted allocation in full of riboflavin for civilian medicinal use, food fortification and research. Granted 50% for flour and bread and feed fortification. In these uses requests to use from inventory were granted 100%. Requests to accept delivery and use 200 grams or less granted in full.

Orders for controlled materials placed before the purchaser has received his allotments may be converted into controlled materials orders when allotments are received, by furnishing the supplier with duplicate copies of the purchase orders, certified as provided in C.M.P. regulations, according to Interpretation No. 5 of C.M.P. Regulation No. 1 announced Apr. 26.

Food Production Order No. 12, issued May 4, provides that fertilizer manufacturers may not acquire organic nitrogenous materials after May 1, 1943, for use in mixed fertilizers without prior approval of the Director of Food Production. The order covers organic nitrogenous materials such as animal, fish and other tankages, cottonseed meal, peanut meal and soybean meal.

The order limiting deliveries of chemical nitrogen fertilizer to 75 per cent of a farmer's requirements was modified Apr. 30 by the W.F.A. to provide that after all eligible farmers have received 75 per cent, additional deliveries may be made; but dealers are required to satisfy demand for group A crops before supplying the needs of group B crops. Group A includes among others, hybrid seed corn, castor beans, flax, soybeans, peanuts, and dried beans.

Steady wheat prices are expected during May. The 1943 wheat loan rate, when announced, is expected to be at least \$1.21 per bushel on farms. This is about the level of present farm prices and is a strong influence in keeping prices from working lower. Because of the rapid disappearance of wheat, storage space for the new crop will be less of a problem than it was in 1942 and this will allow more freedom for producers to choose their marketing date.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Protein Conservation Modified

At the request of the Feed Industry Council the U.S.D.A. on May 10 revised section C of the agreement on conservation, as follows:

"C. All protein ingredients, whether of animal, marine, or vegetable origin, should be fed with other feedstuffs in a manner that will result in their most effective conservation.

"The farmer or ranchman should use whatever feeds are best suited to his conditions. If he buys ready-mixed feeds, the percentage of protein will be automatically limited, thru the industry agreement. If he combines purchased concentrates or high-protein ingredients with his home-grown feeds, including grasses, he should follow the same principle of limiting the percentages of protein so that they will not exceed the maximums agreed upon for commercial mixed feeds.

"The recommendations apply to the feeding of all classes of livestock, but particularly poultry, swine, and dairy cattle. Feeders of beef cattle, sheep, and other livestock also are requested to conserve purchased protein by liberal feeding of grain and nutritious roughage."

The original announcement was taken by some agricultural colleges to force use of ready mixed feeds, which it did not, the extension workers having wrongly construed the language.

Feed Control in Canada

The latest thing to be rationed in Canada is protein for live-stock feeds. It is not called a ration, but that is what it actually is. Manufacturers of commercial mixed feeds have been ordered by the Feeds Administrator to restrict the variety of feeds to those most essential, to limit the number of brands, and—most important of all—to hold the protein content within definite levels established as minimum requirements.

Behind this rationalization of the commercial mixed feed industry is the desire to give protein supplies the fairest possible distribution. Because more live stock is being raised and better fed than ever before in Canada, this country has a relative protein scarcity, nor is there any hope of getting extra supplies from the United States as formerly. The United States is just as hard up for proteins as Canada. That is the story behind the restrictions on mixed feed manufacture.

Looking at the new set-up as it affects cattle for cows in milk, a manufacturer may turn out only one brand of ready-to-use mixed feed of which the protein level must be between 15 and 16 per cent. For supplements, he is confined to two brands with a protein level of either 24 per cent or 30 per cent. There are similar restrictions for other cattle feeds, swine and poultry feeds.

Loan rate by the C.C.C. on 1943 wheat is to be announced during May, being based on the estimated parity of June 15.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	3,028	3,401	11,662	689
Ft. Worth	132	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	8,640	1,926	6,732	1,098
Portland	531	107	.....	.....
Seattle	198	704	.....	.....
St. Louis	264	60	348	180

Feed Production and Stocks

Production and stocks of byproduct feeds, as reported by the U.S.D.A., follow, in 1,000 tons:

	Mar.		1943	
	1941	1942	Jan.	Feb.
Production				
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	165.1	140.3	235.0	176.3
Soybean cake and meal.....	.....	.....	295.5	294.3
Linseed cake and meal.....	.....	.....	66.0	63.6
Peanut cake and meal.....	16.8	1.7	11.0	13.1
Gluten feed and meal.....	66.7	85.0	86.2	80.1
Brewers' dried grains.....	9.1	11.9	11.3	13.2
Distillers' dried grains.....	18.6	29.2	31.1	28.0
Wheat millfeeds.....	364.0	348.9	449.2	399.2
Stocks, end of month				
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	245.4	337.8	75.9	58.8
Peanut cake and meal.....	20.9	5.4	2.4	2.9
				39.9
				2.3

¹Preliminary.

The Feed Retailer and the O.P.A.

By DAVID K. STEENBERGH, sec'y Central Retail Feed Ass'n at Kansas City Feed Meeting.

The only way we have, as civilians, to hasten the day of victory is to co-operate 100 per cent in all war effort.

We must co-operate in the protein conservation program and stretch available feed supplies for maximum food production. We must support rationing and price control.

Twenty-five per cent of all our food has been allotted to our armed forces and for lease-lend purposes. Yet there are only 5 per cent of our people in the armed forces which means that we have only 75 per cent of our food to feed 95 per cent of our people.

The men who are directly responsible for the price regulations affecting the feed industry have had years of experience in the feed and grain business. They are engaged in their present work largely for patriotic reasons—having given up good and more pleasant jobs in industry to which they hope to return as soon as possible.

O.P.A. A NEW DEAL BUREAUCRACY—Politically the O.P.A., altho a war emergency agency, unfortunately shares the stigma of all other New Deal bureaucracies. It is generally looked upon as part of the Roosevelt idea to reform and remake the nation and the world. O.P.A. is said to be a glorified N.R.A. and despite its necessity and merit, the O.P.A. has had two strikes against it from the start.

Supporting this charge of New Deal politics is the fact that the top men of O.P.A. are New Deal politicians; and lame ducks at that. Regardless of their ability it does not seem right for men who have been denied elective office by their own constituents to be appointed to higher jobs where they have almost dictatorial power over those same voters and all the other citizens of these United States.

FAILURE TO PLACE CEILINGS AT THE FARM—Substantiating the charge of politics, more importantly, is the failure of O.P.A. to place ceilings on most products of the farm, at the farm. Every intelligent person, in and out of O.P.A., knows that you cannot maintain a ceiling on any finished product without a ceiling on the raw materials. The excuse for no ceiling on farm products is that there is no ceiling on salaries or wages but that is just more politics. If O.P.A. is to work, there must be a ceiling on everything, but the New Deal politicians are afraid of losing the votes of agriculture and labor.

More than politics, the bigness of the task is the chief hurdle of the O.P.A. O.P.A. has been directed to stop inflation, control prices and assure a fair distribution of scarce foods and materials to do a job which has never been successfully accomplished in all the history of the world. The bigness of the task with its many ramifications with so many things to do and so little time in which to do them has been responsible for most of the O.P.A. mistakes. O.P.A. recognizes this fact but to date has still been unable to hurdle the bigness of the task.

THE GENERAL MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION OR "MARCH FREEZE" is a glaring example of the type of inefficient price control forced upon the O.P.A. by lack of time to do a better job. Prices were rising rapidly. Something had to be done. So the "March Freeze" was adopted as a temporary solution to the problem. Because of the bigness of the task, the "March Freeze" is still in effect more than a year later, for many materials and commodities.

The "March freeze" has not been responsible for any of the scarcities which bother us today but it has resulted in the abnormal distribution of many products to the extent that these scarcities have been more apparent than might otherwise have been the case.

CEILINGS TOO VARIABLE—We have five jobbers in one building in Milwaukee and about 1,000 feed dealers in the state of Wisconsin. Every one of these jobbers has a different ceiling for every feed and they vary from jobber to jobber, for the same feed, as much as several dollars per ton. The jobber with the highest ceiling for any one feed gets all of that feed and the others are unable to obtain or handle any of it. Naturally, the regular customers of the fortunate jobbers are getting more supplies than those of the others.

Dealers' frozen ceilings also vary several dollars per ton. Hundreds of them cannot handle important feeds because they would cost more than the price at which they could legally be resold.

This situation makes the jobbers and the dealers both unhappy and is very difficult to explain to the farmers. It also has diverted an increased tonnage of feed ingredients to the larger mixers who can pay almost any price and when their mixed feeds come back to the farmer at prices way above those established for the best single protein concentrates the farmer complains the more bitterly and is even harder to pacify.

The O.P.A., as we said before, recognizes the faults of the March freeze and is reportedly working hard to fix dollars and cents ceilings for all feeds and feed ingredients. Again because of the bigness of the task it is slow in setting these fixed ceilings and does not seem to take into consideration the relative value of the feeds upon which it has set dollars and cents ceilings. This has resulted in a scramble for the "bargains," increased their shortages and has made it still harder to "explain things" to our farmer customers.

Recommendations to O.P.A.

(1) Simplify your regulations and your explanations of your regulations.

Feed dealers, as a class, are not record keepers or system followers and they find the O.P.A. regulations too complicated for them to understand without more studied concentration than they have ever given to any task.

You may vary your gross margins for various feeds, for this has always been the practice in the feed industry, but don't vary your general formula or pattern. At present, even your definitions of a retailer vary from order to order and on alfalfa, for example, you may not retail more than two tons and must operate from a permanent structure or building while in most orders a retailer is any person who resells to an ultimate consumer. The retail margin on millfeed is limited if you buy from a wholesaler or jobber as compared to buying from a processor while on soybean meal the margin to the retailer is the same whatever the purchase source.

These discrepancies are confusing, to say the least, and it would seem that they could be eliminated so that the same definitions and practices could prevail throughout the feed industry.

Last, but not least, under this plea for simplification, couldn't we have an ABC or primer of price control for the feed dealer? Many feed men ask us to tell them what to do about all the various feeds they handle, and we renege. We have tried to devise and we have asked the O.P.A. to devise a table or chart to guide the feed dealer but we still do not have any answer to this problem. If O.P.A. does not have the brains or the time to do this job, who has, and why blame the feed dealer?

(2) **Consider Relative Feeding Value**—My second recommendation is that the O.P.A. consider the relative feeding values of all feeds and feed ingredients before establishing ceiling prices for these same feeds and feed ingredients.

The law of supply and demand has always set the price of all feeds as well as of all other commodities but, at all normal times, demand has been influenced by feeding values.

Nutrition authorities who have worked on the comparative value of feeds have generally established corn as the standard or basis for comparison and if corn is rated at 100, bran is set at 80, linseed meal and soybean meal at 140, cottonseed meal at 130 and tankage at 210. This means that with corn selling at \$40.75 per ton in Milwaukee, figuring the O.P.A. price of \$1.07 per bushel plus 2 cents for sacking and 5 cents for sacks, soybean oil meal should wholesale at about \$57 per ton instead of the present O.P.A. ceiling of \$41.25. Such a difference in price, more truly reflecting the feeding values, would have cut soybean meal consumption and reduced the shortage.

These ratios in value are not always reflected in price, even in normal times, but to date they have not even been considered by O.P.A. We believe feeding values should be considered in setting feed prices for we understand that the job of O.P.A. is not only to control prices but to assure the economy of distribution and the maximum efficient use of every commodity.

(3) We believe the O.P.A. should immediately act to abolish the inequalities of the March ceilings.

We understand that this is an O.P.A. objective but we maintain that the progress is far too slow.

We believe it would be better for the industry, for agriculture and for the nation for O.P.A. to act more promptly and establish dollars and cents ceilings, to replace the March freeze, even if adjustments may later be found to be necessary.

We further believe that if dollars and cents ceilings cannot be almost immediately promulgated it would be to the advantage of the public for O.P.A. to change the General Maximum Price Regulation to freeze March margins instead of March delivered prices. This would help the normal distribution of feeds and would be treating the feed retailer as fairly as the O.P.A. treats the feed manufacturer.

Services such as mixing and grinding were also subject to the March freeze. We believe that adjustments in grinding and mixing charges should now be permitted, under regional O.P.A. supervision, to compensate the dealer for the heavily increased cost of labor. If this adjustment is not permitted, custom mixing and custom grinding will eventually be a thing of the past.

(4) **Set Consumer's Ceiling**—Our fourth recommendation is that the O.P.A. pay more attention to the ceiling price to the consumer than to the margin to the processor or distributor.

This may seem contrary to what we have just advocated in the preceding recommendation but we believe prices are not controlled unless the consumer can always know the price he is to pay for any certain commodity.

Retailers in any one locality may now have as many as four ceilings on any one food. This is due to an intent of the O.P.A. to protect the small dealer but I do not believe the result is achieved in practice and the prevailing confusion is certainly detrimental to the prestige of the Office of Price Administration.

I don't know how, but it seems to me that the O.P.A. should set consumer prices on an easy to check basis and establish retailer, wholesaler, jobber and processor differentials from the consumer price.

(5) It is contrary to my normal way of thinking to make this last suggestion, which is that some crackdown or publicized enforcement is necessary if O.P.A. is to be considered seriously and persist to accomplish its part of the war effort.

The recommendations to O.P.A. which we have just made are a composite of the ideas I have obtained from feed dealers and from all the industry interested in the feed dealer. The

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recommendations I am now to make to the feed dealer are largely my own.

Recommendations to Feed Dealer

(1) First of all, I believe the feed dealer should quit squawking. He is not only in an essential but in a preferred and privileged business.

Our neighbors in other business have been forced to close their doors or to completely change their businesses to the production of war materials.

Our businesses, on the other hand, are better than ever before. We are still in business at the same old stand, selling the same old type of merchandise and serving the same old, but enlarged group of customers.

We know we will stay in business throughout the war, continue to operate on a profitable basis and still have our business and our business after the war.

How many of our friends and neighbors are so fortunate? What are we squawking about?

(2) I believe the feed dealer should give more serious attention to co-operating with the O.P.A.

What if the regulations are hard to understand, we can interpret them if we will try and our sons and daughters and wife will be glad to give us their help.

To make our task easier, there are the trade papers and the trade associations. They can't do the entire job for us but a subscription to a trade paper or the fee for membership in a trade association is the best business investment we can make at the present time.

With such an investment, however, we must give of ourselves. Is this too much to expect when our sons are giving their lives to protect our way of life, our families, and our businesses?

(3) The O.P.A. endorses my third recommendation which is to effect all possible economies in the conduct of your business so as to be able to profitably continue in business without raising the price of your merchandise or service to your customers.

One way to do this is to operate on a strictly cash basis. You buy for cash, why not sell for cash. Credit is the most costly frill in the retail feed business and best of all, for making a change, your farmer customers are now more prosperous than ever before and do not need credit.

Convert your book accounts into inventory and war bonds. Inventory so as to assure your customers of adequate supplies and war bonds so as to assure our boys in the armed forces of the necessary war material, planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, etc., to beat Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini.

Parliament and the Grain Exchange

An amendment was moved in the House of Commons expressing the opinion that steps should be taken to abolish trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange "in order to avoid speculation and profiteering at the expense of the farmer."

The amendment was defeated by 109 votes to 35. It is evident from this vote that the Parliament of Canada does not consider that it would be in the interests of the producers to abolish trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; it is also evident that Parliament does not believe that there is speculation and profiteering going on which is at the expense of the farmer.

It is difficult to see how any thoughtful people who will take the trouble to make themselves properly acquainted with the machinery of "Futures" trading, could ever believe that speculation and profiteering took place at the expense of the farmer. Since the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has been in operation, there have been some 18 governmental investigations into its operations, and most of the Commissions of Inquiry examined thoroughly the question of whether the farmer suffered from trading and speculation. Not a single one of the many

Commissions recommended the closing down of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange or the abolition of "Futures" trading, not a single one found that farmers were adversely affected. On the contrary almost all the Commissions pointed out the benefits that accrued to the farmers by the operations of the Grain Exchange in registering prices, in hedging operations and in finding world-wide markets for the farmer's wheat and other grains.

Perhaps the most careful and most intensive study ever made of Grain Exchanges and of "Futures" trading was that done by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, and which was published in their well-known "Wheat Studies." The Food Research Institute examined 41 years of "Futures" trading. Their conclusions were summarized as follows:

"It is clear, then, that there exist no large profits of speculators, as a group, which may be supposed to have been made at the expense of either producer or consumer. On the contrary, speculators in futures, as a group, have lost money. It appears, therefore, that speculators in Wheat futures taken as a group have in the past carried the risk of price changes on hedged wheat, and have received no reward for the service, but paid heavily for the privilege."

The thoro investigation, therefore, of the Food Research Institute confirms the belief of the present Parliament of Canada, and of all the Royal Commissions that have been held, that there is no speculation or profiteering going on in "Futures" trading or in Grain Exchanges that is at the expense of the farmer.

There is one other important point. Had the Winnipeg Grain Exchange been closed some time ago as some persons urged, certainly today the wheat grower would not be enjoying, as he is, the recent rise in wheat price as registered by the "Futures" market, and which price is now well over and above the 90 cents set by the Government.

—Searle Grain Co.

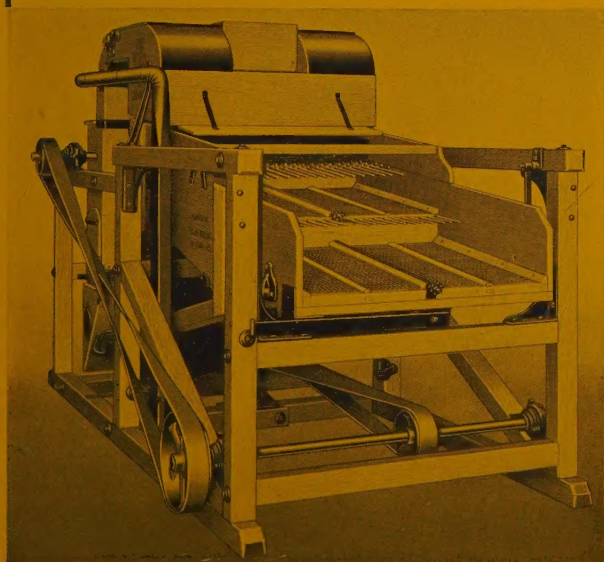
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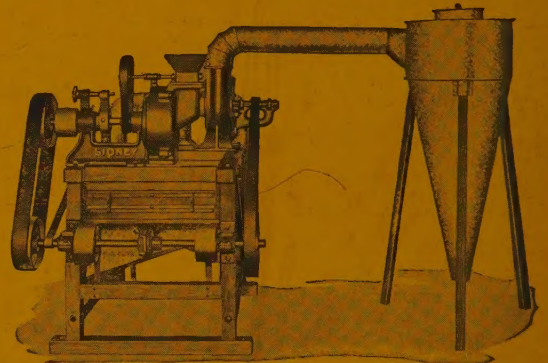
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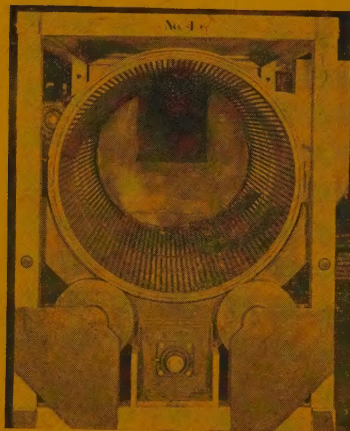
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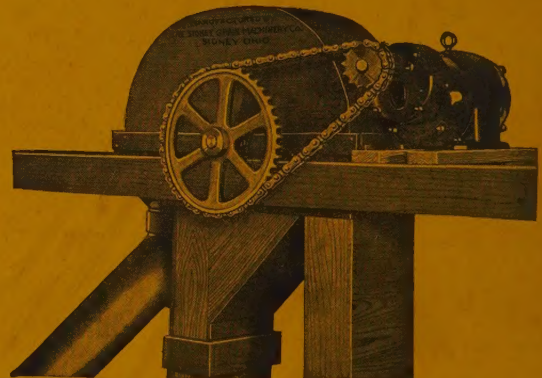
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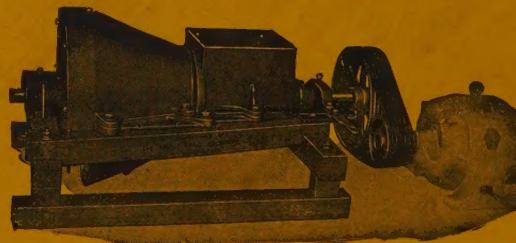
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